The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5755 第五千七百五十五號 光緒丙子年四月十二日 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 5TH, 1876. 禮拜五 英五月五號 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

May 4, AMOY, British steamer, 842, Drewes, Shanghai 30th April, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.
May 4, CHINA, German str., 648, H. P. Hennings, Canton 3rd May, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.
May 4, PERNAMBUCO, British str., 643, W. Hyde, Saigon 29th April, Rice.—LANDSTEIN & Co.
May 4, SCOTIA, British bark, 321, Wm. Duncan, Newchwang 16th April, Beans.—ED. SCHELLHASS & Co.
May 4, ALTONA, German str., 1,119, A. Miller, Bangkok 27th April, Rice.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MAY, 4TH.
China, str., for Shanghai.
Kassa, for Bangkok.
Zamboanga, str., for Amoy
Presto, for Whampoa.
Mary Heydorn II., for Whampoa.

Departures.

May 4, CHEOPS, str., for Saigon.
May 4, PENEDO, str., for Saigon.
May 4, Chinese gunboat LING-FENG, for Canton.
May 4, CHEANG HOCH KIAN, str., for Saigon.
May 4, TIBRE, str., for Yokohama.
May 4, AMOY, str., for Canton.
May 4, ANNA DOROTHEA, for Kelung.
May 4, CHINA, str., for Shanghai.
May 4, CHARTER OAK, for Whampoa.
May 4, SYDENHAM, for San Francisco.
May 4, AVA, str., for Shanghai.
May 4, H.M.S., AUDACIOUS, for Japan.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.
Per *Pernambuco*, str., from Saigon:—14 Chinese.
Per *Amoy*, str., from Shanghai:—Mons. and Madame Favre, and Mr. Hazeltine, and 56 Chinese.
Per *Altona*, str., from Bangkok:—3 Chinese.

DEPARTED.
Per *Tibre*, str., for Yokohama:—Mr. Alexis Redlich.
Per *Ava*, str., for Shanghai:—The Hon. W. and Mrs. Keswick, three children, and servant, Miss Otelia, Miss Lantz, Hon. P. Ryrie, Colonel Dickins, Messrs. Phipp and Henderson.
Per *China*, str., for Shanghai:—50 Chinese.

TO DEPART.
Per *Zamboanga*, str., for Amoy:—1 Cabin and 46 Chinese.

Reports.

The British bark *Scotia* reports left Newchwang on 16th April, and had very fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Pernambuco* reports left Saigon 29th April, and had light winds and fine weather throughout.

The German steamship *Altona* reports left Bangkok on 27th April, and every day fine weather with Northerly and N.E. winds.

The British steamship *Amoy* reports left Shanghai on 30th April, and had moderate Northerly winds and hazy weather throughout. At 4 a.m. on the 2nd instant, passed the steamship *Chinkiang* off Namki Islands. At 7 o'clock on the same morning, passed the steamship *Fuyew* off Tung-ying. At noon on the 3rd, passed the steamship *Hankow* off the Lamocks. Passed two steamers at 0.30 p.m. off Chelang Point, supposed to be the *Nanch* and *Esmeralda*.

AMOY—ARRIVALS.
April 15th, French man-of-war Laclocheterie from Hongkong, French corvette Atalante from Hongkong, str. Gunga from Hongkong; 17th, Catherine from Bangkok, str. Hailoong from Taiwanfoo, str. Yesso from Foochow, str. Nestor from Shanghai, Madame Demorest from Shanghai, Flensborg from Batavia; 18th, str. Esmeralda from Hongkong; 19th, str. Douglas from Swatow, str. Foochow from Swatow, Alerta from Taiwanfoo, Cito from Saigon, Chinese gunboat Fei-hoo from Swatow; 20th, str. Chi Ngan from Keelung, Constancia Wilson from Tamsui, Holstein from Chefoo, Herman from Newchwang, Leomora from Tientsin, Marie Heydorn II. from Newchwang, Lydia from Shanghai, Anton Gunther from Chefoo; 23rd, Peter from Newchwang; 24th, str. Swatow from Swatow, str. Carisbrooke from Swatow, Marie Helene from Chefoo, str. Douglas from Foochow; 25th, str. Yesso from Swatow, Ceres from Shanghai; 26th, str. Glenartney from Shanghai, str. Hailoong from Taiwanfoo; 28th, str. Ocean from Swatow, Forget-me-not from Newchwang, str. Foochow from Shanghai, Vesta from Chefoo; 29th, Sösterk from Chefoo, str. Douglas from Hongkong.

AMOY—DEPARTURES.
April 15th, str. Kwangtung for Foochow, French man-of-war Laclocheterie for Shanghai, French corvette Atalante for Shanghai; 16th, Pelham for Sydney; 17th, Cuba for Foochow, str. Yesso for Swatow and Hongkong, str. Fook Sing for Foochow; 19th, str. Hailoong for Tamsui, &c., str. Douglas for Foochow, str. Esmeralda for Hongkong, str. Foochow for Shanghai; 20th, str. Gunga for Hongkong, Chinese gunboat Feihoo for Ockseu Islands, Eleven Family for Samarang, str. Nestor for Hongkong; 21st, Auguste Reimers for Taiwanfoo; 22nd, Alerta for Amping, Miss Kilmansegg for Tamsui, San Francisco for Singapore; 23rd, Hieronimus for Takao, Rebecca for Keelung, str. Chi Ngan for Foochow; 24th, str. Douglas for Hongkong; 25th, str. Swatow for Shanghai, str. Yesso for Foochow, Balbina for Manila, Sophie for Bangkok; 26th, Catharina for Bangkok, Flensborg for Hongkong, str. Hailoong for Hongkong; 27th, str. Namoa for Hongkong; 28th, str. Ocean for Shanghai, str. Glenartney for Swatow; 29th, Madame Demorest for Foochow, str. Douglas for Foochow, str. Foochow for Swatow.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
Echo	London	Jan. 10
Titian	Penarth	Jan. 11
Antipodes	Cardiff	Jan. 13
Alexander McNeil	Cardiff	Jan. 17
Onward	Liverpool	Jan. 17
Sophie	Cardiff	Jan. 19
Henry Bolckow (s.)	Cardiff	Jan. 19
Flintshire (s.)	London	Jan. 22
Lord Macaulay	Newport	Jan. 31
Nearchus	Cardiff	Feb. 1
Evelyn	London	Feb. 2
Scotia	London	Feb. 2
Kaisow	London	Feb. 5
Mary L. Stone	Cardiff	Mch. 6
Tobihatchoff (s.)	London	Mch. 15
Min	London	Mch. 16
Anchises (s.)	Liverpool	Mch. 18
Gustav and Marie	Hamburg	Mch. 20
Moss Glen	London	Mch. 21
J. G. Munro	London	Mch. 23
Sumatra (s.)	London	Mch. 23
Glenfinlas (s.)	London	Mch. 23

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
(At 12 noon)
Sundry Goods.

To be Let.

TO LET.
NO. 5, ZETLAND STREET.
Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 512 Hongkong, 6th March, 1876.

TO LET.
HOUSE No. 5, WEST TERRACE; Water laid on.
Apply to T. ALGAR, 9, Hollywood Road.
tf 607 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1876.

YOKOHAMA.
A SIX-ROOMED BUNGALOW, on the Bluff, to be LET, furnished, for the Summer Months. Rent, $80. The services of a good Japanese Cook, if desired; Wages, $8.
Apply to A. W. GLENNIE, Esq., Yokohama.
14d 569]

TO LET.
A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 29th March, 1875.

TO LET.
TWO HOUSES, Nos. 2 and 3, LOWER MOSQUE TERRACE, from 1st June prox.
Apply to SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.
tf 598 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1876.

TO BE LET,
THE HOUSE No. 15, STAUNTON STREET, at the Corner of Graham Street, containing 7 Rooms, with Coach House and Stabling. Possession can be had on the 17th March inst.
Apply to TURNER & Co., 41, Queen's Road.
tf 283 Hongkong, 1st March, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,
THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.
The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 31, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Miss GARRETT.
The STORE and PREMISES, Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DUBOST & Co.
The DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 1, Wyndham Street.
(Also, with occupation from 1st May next),
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 46, Peel Street, now in the occupation of Mr. HAUSCHILD.
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 1, Alexandra Terrace, at present in the occupation of Dr. STOUT.
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 2, Gough Street; occupation from 1st June.
Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1864 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1876.

TO LET.
TWO Large ROOMS above my Auction Rooms, at present occupied by Mr. ACHEE, as his Furniture Show Rooms, also with or without GODOWNS. Possession can be had at once. Rent moderate.—Apply to J. M. GUEDES, JR.
439 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,
THE Semi-detached RESIDENCES Nos. 1 and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road.
The HOUSE at the west end of "The Albany," recently in the occupation of the Hon. C. C. SMITH.
HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace.
All with Gas and Water laid on.
Also,
A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.
Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.
1464 Hongkong, 12th January, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.........100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—E. R. BELILIOS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | S. W. Pomeroy, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 5 „ „
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 17th February, 1876.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000 at the usual rates subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.
Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.
Life Policies effected during the year 1875 Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.
A. MACG. HEATON.
1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).
NOTICE.
POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day Established myself as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT at the Ports of Takow and Taiwanfoo.
P. F. DA SILVA.
3d 424 Formosa, 1st April, 1876.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
DURING my absence from Hongkong the MANAGEMENT of the above Company's Station will be TAKEN OVER by Mr. C. C. BOJESEN, who has been appointed ACTING SUPERINTENDENT.
A. SUENSON, Superintendent.
1m 454 Hongkong, 6th April, 1876.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
I BEG to notify that I have been appointed ACTING SUPERINTENDENT for the above Company's Station at this Port from this date.
CARL CHR. BOJESEN.
455 Hongkong, 6th April, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD WHITTALL in our Firm CEASED on the 30th April last.
We have authorized Mr. HERBERT SMITH to SIGN our Firm.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
14d 597 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

NOTICE.
I HAVE This Day authorized Mr. J. Y. V. SHAW to SIGN my NAME per procuration.
A. MACG. HEATON.
8 Hongkong, 1st January, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. J. ALABOR in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.
The Business will be carried on under the style of "MEYER & Co."
MEYER, ALABOR & Co.
1m 587 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

NOTICE.
WITH a view of avoiding future disputes, the Undersigned begs to inform the Public that, after a general settlement of accounts in the 1st month of the present year, his CONNECTION with the business hitherto carried on under the WANG KI Firm, in Formosa, CEASED, and that he will not hold himself responsible for any debt or transaction that may be entered into since his retirement.
YUNG WAI SHAN.
588 Amoy, 24th April, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. CARDROSS GRANT in our Firm CEASED on 31st December last.
BRADLEY & Co.
1m 505 Swatow, 11th April, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned has been appointed SURVEYOR to LLOYD'S REGISTER at this Port.
R. H. CAIRNS.
1, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 20th April, 1876. [544

NOTICE.
WE have established BRANCHES of our FIRM at HAIPHONG and HANOI. Mr. E. CONSTANTIN is authorised to SIGN by procuration in Tonquin.
LANDSTEIN & Co.
3 Hongkong, 1st January, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned begs most respectfully to notify the Public in general that he has Established himself as
HOUSE and SHIP PLUMBER,
COPPERSMITH, BRASSFOUNDER,
GASFITTER, and RE-BRONZER,
and solicits their kind Patronage.
TERMS—MODERATE.
TYE HENG.
No. 20, Cochrane Street,
Hongkong, 27th April, 1876. [42d 567

FOR SALE.
IN ONE LOT, OR IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
THE BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, and LAND belonging to the BIEN-HOA SUGAR FACTORY (Cochin China), consisting of:—
FIVE SUGAR MILLS, with Accessories complete, Sheet-iron Troughs, Copper Boilers, Vacuum Pans, Five Turbines with Independent Engines, Concretors, &c., &c., &c.
MACHINES for ADJUSTING and FITTING, TURNING LATHE, BORING MACHINE, &c., &c., &c.
ONE GAS MACHINE.
ONE STEAM-CRANE.
SPARE MATERIALS, IRON and COPPER PIPES of various dimensions, &c., &c.
ONE TUG BOAT, 50 H.P., 70 Tons, in good order.
ONE STEAM LAUNCH.
FIFTEEN LARGE NATIVE CARGO BOATS, in good order.
The LAND and BUILDINGS of the ESTATE, situated on the River.
The ESTATE of LAOAN, BIEN-HOA PROVINCE, comprising an area of about 300 HECTARS, mostly cultivated.
Apply to THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, SAIGON.
1m 564 25th April, 1876.

FOR SALE.
THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND and BUILDINGS.
AT HONGKONG:—
INLAND LOT 82.—The well-known House and Offices lately occupied by Messrs. A. HEARD & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.
The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above abutting on the Queen's Road.
Annual Crown Rent, $390.48.
MARINE LOT 111, WANCHAI.—First-class and extensive Godowns.
Annual Crown Rent, $324.
AT YOKOHAMA:—
LOTS No. 6 and No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.
No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an Eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters, and Outhouses. Area 1,064 Tsubos of 36 square feet.
Annual Ground Rent, $263.79.
No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street, and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Floss Silk Press, Compradore's Quarters, Stabling, and Fire Engine House. Area, 554 Tsubos.
Ground Rent, $154.97 per Annum.
Applications for Purchase, or further Information, to be made to
J. WHITTALL,
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Trustees A. Heard & Co.'s Estate,
23, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
142 Hongkong, 1st February, 1876.

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AGENT for DE ST. MARCEAUX ET CIE'S CHAMPAGNES,
Dépôt for Vichy Waters,
ED. PINAUD ET CIE'S PERFUMERY,
N. ANTOINE ET FILS' INKS, &c., &c.,
A Fresh Supply of FRENCH BOOTS received by each French Mail.
11, STANLEY-ST., & 44, QUEEN'S-ROAD.

NOW ON SALE.
BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1875. Price Ten Dollars.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, March, 1876.

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Rooms, Praya,
THIS DAY,
the 5th May, 1876, at Noon,
Morton's SALAD OIL, MUSTARD, VINEGAR, JAMS, JELLIES, TAPIOCA, Table SALT, &c., &c.
COTTON SOCKS, STOCKINGS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, Linen Table CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOOTH BRUSHES, PAINT BRUSHES, Butcher's KNIVES, BATH BRICKS, &c., &c.
An Assortment of Gosnell's PERFUMERY, VIOLET POWDER, &c., &c.
2 CANNONS.
5 Casks Pauillac CLARET.
30 Cases (each 1 dozen) PORT WINE.
And
Sundry JAPANESE VASES and LACQUERED BOXES.
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
611 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, at the Godowns of Messrs. MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., 43, Queen's Road, and 22, Praya Central,
TO-MORROW,
the 6th May, 1876, at 11 A.M.,—
50 Casks Quarts Jeffrey's ALE.
50 Casks Pints Jeffrey's ALE.
50 Casks Quarts Guiness's STOUT.
50 Casks Pints Guiness's STOUT.
50 Casks Quarts Bass's ALE.
50 Casks Pints Bass's ALE.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.
620 Hongkong, 4th May, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, at his Sale Room, Queen's Road, at 2 P.M. TO-MORROW, the 6th inst.,—
A Choice Collection of China and Japanese CURIOS, PORCELAIN WARE, BRONZES, &c.
See Catalogues.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. GUEDES, JR., Auctioneer.
600 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE, UNDER BILL OF SALE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mortgagee to Sell, on
MONDAY,
the 8th May, 1876, at Noon,
The whole of the STOCK-IN-TRADE, SHOP FITTINGS, MACHINERY, Carpenter's, Engineer's, and Blacksmith's TOOLS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., &c., of or belonging to B. R. STANFORD, Shipwright, &c., on the Premises at Spring Gardens.
Further Particulars will be shortly announced.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
557 Hongkong, 25th April, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 9th May, 1876, at 2 P.M., at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,—
Sundry new English and Colonial-made HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising English-made Drawing-room SUITES, Walnut TABLES, Mahogany Loo TABLE, Toilet TABLES with GLASSES, Mahogany Marble-top TABLES and WASHSTANDS, Vienna-made CHAIRS, Arm CHAIRS, and COUCHES, WARDROBES, SIDEBOARDS, CHEST of DRAWERS, Chimney GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.
And
One HARMONIUM.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.
626 Hongkong, 5th May, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 10th day of May, 1876, at Noon, on the Premises,—
All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situated in Ship Street, Wanchi, and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot 602, together with the EIGHT HOUSES erected thereon, numbered 46, 48, 50, and 52, in Ship Street, and 9, 10, 11, and 12 in Back Lane.
For Further Particulars, apply to the Undersigned.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the Purchase-money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser. The Property to be at the risk of the purchaser on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.
599 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1876.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.
NORTON & Co., *Agents.*
tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1876.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1368 Hongkong, 28th July, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

Intimations.

A FRENCH CLASS for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 8.30 to 9.30 P.M.; also an ENGLISH CLASS on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour. Private Lessons given.
J. M. HANLON, Victoria Boys' School, 5, Hollywood Road.
6m 334]

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE, PROPRIETORS.
TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
MONTGOMERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Having become associated in the management of this Hotel, I beg to inform the public that it has been re-painted and generally re-furnished, together with other changes, adding greatly to the comfort of its guests, and now possesses all the modern appointments of a First-class Hotel. The Hotel contains 400 Rooms, its cuisine is unsurpassed, and the Management intend that it shall be second to no Hotel in the city of San Francisco.
3m 460] CHAS. L. WETHERBEE.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned beg respectfully to inform the Public that they have Established themselves as
BUTCHERS AND GENERAL COMPRADORES,
At No. 1, GRAHAM STREET,
And are prepare to Supply FRESH and SALT PROVISIONS and STORES; Also, WINES, SPIRITS, and ALES of every description.
MATHEW & Co.
384 Hongkong, 25th March, 1876.

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON, No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
Has returned, and is ready to receive Patients.
227 Hongkong, 12th March, 1876.

A. MILLAR AND CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS, and BRASSFOUNDERS,
1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST AND NULLAH LANE.
tf 152] [Feb. 3

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
NOTICE is hereby given, that all CREDITORS and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of JOHN WOTHERSPOON, late of Bangkok, in the Kingdom of Siam, who died on the 6th day of July, 1871, and whose Will was duly proved in the Probate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong by WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON, of 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong, Solicitor, to whom Letters of Administration with the Will annexed were duly granted by the said Court on the 10th day of March, 1876, are hereby required to SEND in writing the PARTICULARS of their Claims or Demands to the said WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON, on or before the 1st day of July next; and notice is hereby also given, that at the expiration of the last mentioned day the said WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said JOHN WOTHERSPOON amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which he has then had notice; and that the said WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose Claims he has not had notice at the time of the distribution.
Dated this 29th day of March, 1876.
W. H. BRERETON,
29, Queen's Road, Hongkong,
Solicitor.
6w 416]

STORAGE.
COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya West, Wanchi.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1809 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
NOTICE.
ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.
RUSSELL & Co.
Agents.
tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.
POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 % for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1069 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.
THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
1y 944 Hongkong, 13th June, 1875.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED—1843.
THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. MCIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Intimations.

GUSS-STAHL UND WAFFENFABRIK WITTEN vormals BERGER & Co., WITTEN a.d. RUHR, GERMANY.
THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Manufactory.
BUCHHEISTER & Co.
3m 619 Canton, 3rd May, 1876.

NOTICE.
MR. T. ALGAR, having taken over the Houses known as WEST TERRACE from Captain McMurdo, from 1st April, begs to give notice that from that date the Rents must be paid to him by the Tenants.
7d 608 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1876.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
THE WRECK of the P. M. S. S. "JAPAN" lies 20 miles S. 28 deg. E. of Breaker Point; a BUOY marks the locality, and the Steamer "RAJAH" and Schooner "LOITERER" are anchored over the Wreck.
Masters of vessels are requested to avoid a near approach at night or during thick weather.
W. H. RAY.
7d 589 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG, AND TO H.I.H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.
T. N. DRISCOLL begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong that he has received per French Mail a large assortment of
WHITE LINEN DUCKS and DRILLS,
BLACK and BLUE FANCY COATINGS,
BLACK and BLUE MERINOES and PARAMATTAS.
SEDAN CORDS,
BLACK and BLUE BROADCLOTHS, DOESKINS, and TROUSERINGS,
which he is making up at very low prices.
45 AND 47, QUEEN'S ROAD. [579

TO SHIPPERS TO COOKTOWN.
THE Undersigned are prepared to receive CONSIGNMENTS of EASTERN PRODUCE; and, if necessary, will honor DRAFTS drawn against same for One Half the Amount.
S. BENJAMIN & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers.
Wine, Spirit, and General Merchants,
418] COOKTOWN.

DHRAIMDASS DAYOOMULL,
Sindh, Cashmere, Delhie, Bombay, Rampoor, Madras, and Surat
MERCHANT AND GENERAL DEALER,
Has for Sale, Shawls, Sandalwood Boxes, Gold and Silver Articles, and different Fancy Works.
No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Next to the "Hongkong Hotel," Hongkong.
6m 478 11th April, 1876.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.
DIVIDEND No. 2.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
ON and after the 3rd APRIL, a SECOND DIVIDEND of Twenty-five Taels (Tls. 25.00) per SHARE will be PAYABLE at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai.
Warrants will be delivered upon presentation of the Scrip for endorsement at the Head Office, on and after the 29th instant.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th March to the 3rd April, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Liquidators,
JOHN DUNN,
Acting Secretary.
371 Shanghai, 9th March, 1876.

STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF HANLEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.......£250,000.
THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and Shanghai for the above Company, are prepared to issue POLICIES of FIRE INSURANCE at Current Rates.
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
385 Hongkong, 24th March, 1876.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.......£500,000.
THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to issue POLICIES of MARINE INSURANCE at Current Rates, payable in London, India, Australia, New Zealand, Straits, Mauritius, Java, Manila, China, Japan, California, &c., &c.
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1876.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, one-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year. [386

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Established 1809.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %)
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1780 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.
THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

Intimations.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW,
Taking Cargo at through rates for TAIWANFOO and TAMSUI.
THE Steamship
"YESSO,"
Captain Punchard, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at 10 A.M.
Cargo for Taiwanfoo and Tamsui will be forwarded from Amoy per Steamship *Hailoong.*
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
623 Hongkong, 5th May, 1876.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.
THE Steamship
"NORDEN,"
Captain Jensen, will leave for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M.
For Passage or Freight, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
6d 624 Hongkong, 5th May, 1876.

NOTICE.
TENDERS are invited, and will be received up to TO-MORROW (Saturday), at Noon, for RE-FITTING and DOCKING the British Barque "VINDEX."
For Particulars, apply on board to
JOHN PARKHOUSE, Master.
625 Hongkong, 5th May, 1876.

NOTICE.
TUDOR COMPANY.
ON and after this date, the retail price of our NATURAL ICE will be ONE CENT per Pound, instead of ONE AND A HALF CENTS, as lately advertised per Express. We have just landed, ex Ship *Comet*, an excellent Stock of best Ice, and further Supplies are now on the way.
Choice AMERICAN BALDWIN APPLES, packed in Ice, for SALE, at $10 per Barrel, or 50 Cents per dozen.
JOHN F. HORGAN, Agent.
Tudor Ice House, Hongkong,
4th May, 1876. [tf 621

NOTICE.
HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.
ON and after this date the price of our ICE will be ONE CENT per Pound.
Large quantities as per agreement.
KYLE AND BAIN.
14d 618 Hongkong, 4th May, 1876.

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.
FOR SALE, the Society's PIANO. May be seen in the CITY HALL. Tenders to be sent to the Undersigned before the 15th inst.
ROBERT G. ALFORD, Hon. Sec.
2, Queen's Road, Hongkong,
4th May, 1876. [7d 617

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION between GUTZLAFF and SHANGHAI RESTORED.
CARL CHR. BOJESEN,
Acting Superintendent.
591 Hongkong, 29th April, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE OFFICE and WINE BUSINESS of the Undersigned has been REMOVED to the Corner of Wyndham Street and Queen's Road, adjoining the Bank Buildings, opposite the Hongkong Club.
ED. CHASTEL.
1m 558 Hongkong, 26th April, 1876.

WANTED, an experienced European FEMALE, to accompany a Family with 3 Children to England. Terms, a Free Passage. Applications to be sent to the Office of this Paper, addressed "A.B.C."
1m 486 Hongkong, 12th April, 1876.

Notices to Consignees.

STEAMSHIP *AVA.*
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship *GANGE*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from THURSDAY, the 4th inst., at 10 o'clock A.M.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon TO-MORROW, the 3rd instant, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
Goods remaining unclaimed after TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.
613 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1876.

NOTICE.
TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S. S. CO.'S Steamship *GLAUCUS*, FROM LIVERPOOL.
SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 6th inst., for shipment per Steamship *ANCHISES.*
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
5d 602 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1876.

JERFALCON, FROM MELBOURNE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
Bills of Lading to be sent for Countersignature to
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 603 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE following GOODS having been salved by the British Steamer *Amoy* from the wreck of the British Steamer *Kwangtung*, and landed here, viz.—
H. and F in diamond, 7 chests Patna OPIUM.
F do. do. do.
H. and F in diamond, 28 chests Malwa OPIUM.
Various Marks—20 packages PIECE GOODS.
„ „ 5 „ SUNDRIES.
„ „ 7 „ COW HORNS.
„ „ 58 slabs TIN.
„ „ 7 pigs LEAD.
The Ownership of which is unknown; this is to request the Owners of any of the said Goods to communicate with the Undersigned respecting them.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents for British str. *Amoy.*
585 Shanghai, 24th April, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer *GLAUCUS* are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Craft and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after the 29th April, 1876.
Goods undelivered after 6th May, 1876, will be subject to Rent.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
9d 578 Hongkong, 27th April, 1876.

NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per German Bark *Iphigenia*, Matzen, Master, from Hamburg, are requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
Consignees will have to sign an average Bond before Countersignature of the Bills of Lading by
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
Agents.
555 Hongkong, 25th April, 1876.

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876,

With which is incorporated

"THE CHINA DIRECTORY."

THIS Work, in the FOURTEENTH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG; THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the Work,)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE P. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES, AND THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The present Volume also contains a Directory of Singapore.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY is now the only publication of its kind for China and Japan.

The Directory is published in two Forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

*** The Complete Directories, at $5, are all sold, but a few of the Smaller Edition, at $3, are still on hand.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

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SAN FRANCISCO	Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK	Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co. 37, Park Row.

MARRIAGE.

At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 4th May, by the Rev. R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain, W. E. H. DUNN to MARY ELIZABETH BEAUFOY. [627

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 5TH, 1876.

THE memorial of the Literary Chancellor of Szechuen published in yesterday's issue is a characteristic document. It was drawn up some time ago, probably soon after the perpetration of the Tientsin massacre, and there is reason to believe it and similar productions have been the means of kindling an incendiary spirit among the Chinese population, and may be responsible for the commission of the Yunnan Outrage. Conceit and bravado breathe in every line of this precious memorial, and it most clearly proves the utter folly of attempting to treat with men of this stamp as with the officials of civilised nations. The writer has learned nothing from the history of the last half century; the defeats and humiliations his country has endured at the hands of foreigners have for him no instructive warning. He explains defeat by a concatenation of unfortunate circumstances; he will not admit for a moment the superiority of European arms. Of course it would not be policy to do so; but in any case his national vanity would not allow him to confess to being beaten. He cannot deny some very patent facts, such as the destruction of the Palace of Yuen-ming-yuen and the flight of the Emperor HIEN-FUNG to Je-ho; but he ascribes it all to SAN-KO-LIN-SIN not having been able to intercept the allies. "If," he says, "we could have had the luck to have once met in arms, success must have followed, and the barbarians would have lost courage." The Chinese troops have had the "luck," as the memorialist terms it, to meet British soldiers on several occasions, but they have without exception shown themselves anxious to retire from the encounter after a few minutes' experience. In neither of the British wars with China have the Chinese ever made a stand in the field; on one or two occasions the Tartar soldiers, when driven to bay, have shown a mad and desperate valour, but the mass of the Chinese troops have distinguished themselves only by their precipitate flight when attacked at close quarters. The majority of the people of China know nothing of all this, however; they swallow with gusto the inflated stories of the courage and might of their soldiers and of the cowardice and stupidity of the "barbarians." On this account documents like that written by CHANG CHIH-TUNG are calculated to create widespread mischief, both by exciting natives to hatred of foreigners and impressing them with a false estimate of the power and resources of outside nations. It is easily understandable how the poor ignorant people of Yunnan, after gulping down such an effusion as that under notice, should deem the task of driving back Colonel BROWNE's exploring party a piece of good service to the State. Such advice as that given in the memorial goes far to account for the recent hostility shown by the populace in many parts towards Christian missions. "Let the High Provincial Authorities," says this sanguinary-minded Celestial, "be instructed to burn all foreign churches and lead on the people to exterminate this wicked brood." What wonder if the benighted mob regard the missionaries with suspicion, and now and again break out into open violence against them, when the literati and officials thus covertly hound them on. If the mandarins will lend themselves to the spread of such foolish theories, and suggest such crimes as those ascribed to the Literary Chancellor of Szechuen, it is certain that the existing ill-feeling against foreigners in China will become intensified, and can only have one result—another war. There are many signs that this issue of affairs is not far distant. Wilful misrepresentations and glaring lies concerning foreigners have been so constantly and assiduously poured into the ears of the gullible and excited people, that fresh complications and collisions are sure to occur, and, sooner or later, another struggle will take place. The mandarins had, however, better beware. In precipitating another war, which cannot fail to end in the discomfiture of the Chinese, they may pull down the whole crumbling Governmental edifice about their ears. Amid the disorders that may follow a foreign war, the people would hardly forget the oppression of which their rulers have been guilty. The infatuated memorialist, in his blind folly, will not even admit the good service of the Allies in helping to repress the Taiping rebellion; he even accuses them of fomenting it. Out of a feeling of pure humanity they lent their aid towards putting down this formidable revolt, without expecting any gratitude for the service. The land sorely needed rest, the Government was miserably weak, and the people had suffered fearfully from the ravages of the "long-haired" rebels. So the Allies proffered assistance, which was gladly accepted. The Chinese in the ports know and appreciate the advantages that have followed the intercourse with foreigners, but the hundreds of millions living inland, who hear nothing but the garbled stories of the prejudiced literati and officials, are taught to regard us with contempt and disgust. It is much to be feared that this undesirable state of things will continue until the country is thrown open to trade, and the abuses now existing are in some degree corrected.

From Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co.'s Tea Report, it appears that the exports of tea from Calcutta in March last were only 874,312lbs., as compared with 1,265,099lbs. exported during the same period of last year. The season is now supposed to have closed, and the total produce will be about 26 millions of pounds against an estimate of 27½ millions.

Return of Visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending 3rd May:—

	EUROPEAN.	CHINESE.
Thursday	139	317
Friday	81	445
Saturday	148	141
Sunday	115	Sunday
Monday	61	514
Tuesday	103	365
Wednesday	136	498
Total	785	2,280

With reference to the Japanese Naval College, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—The English staff of the Japanese Naval College at Yedo, consisting of Commander Charles W. Jones (retired list), Navigating-Lieutenant Charles W. Baillie (active), and Chief Engineer F. W. Sutton (active), and some twelve petty officer instructors, will, we hear, remain in their present employment for a further period of three years. This college was originally established by Commander Archibald Douglass, who received a handsome acknowledgment of his service to the Japanese Government on his tendering his resignation early last year. Commander Jones, who retired with a step in rank after eight years' service as lieutenant, succeeded to the office of director of the college, which bids fair to become almost a permanent appointment. There is also some probability of another officer being required to take command of a Japanese training-ship.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

May 4th.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

CHAIR COOLIES EXTORTION.

The master of the British bark *Catherine Marden* charged a licensed chair coolie with attempting to extort more than his legal fare. The prosecutor said he had the chair less than one hour and gave the prisoner 20 cents. The prisoner was not content with that, but followed him into Messrs. Broadbear, Anthony's Store and gave him much annoyance and abuse, demanding more money. Finding he would not go away he gave him into custody.

The prisoner was fined in the sum of $5.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

A man named Ng Aping was charged by Inspector Gruddock with being a suspicious character. He appears to have been up on several occasions and has been in gaol once for larceny.

The prisoner was called on to find security in $5 for one month.

AN INEXPERIENCED TRAVELLER.

Chu Ayee was charged with attempting to obtain $15 by false pretences. The complainant was Hu Ang, who said he had returned from Australia, where he had been for twenty years, and had brought some money back with him. He met prisoner in an opium house. Defendant was a contractor, and said he wanted some money to buy bricks, and complainant said he would enter into partnership with him. The following day they went to a brick shop, and prisoner said he wanted 15,000 bricks. The master of the shop said he had not the bricks then, but would get them, and complainant paid $15 on account. The next day he was sent for by the master of the shop, who told him prisoner had been there, and wanted the $15 back. He had refused to give them to him, and returned it to complainant. Complainant never saw prisoner until yesterday, when he gave him into custody.

Prisoner denied the charge, and said he did not want the money.

No witnesses were called.

Mr. Russell told complainant his travelling did not seem to have done him much good, and advised him not to make a fool of himself again by going to opium shops, and entering into partnership with men he knew nothing about.

Prisoner was discharged.

IMPROPERLY DEPOSITING RUBBISH.

Lam Tuck Wing, the government scavinging contractor, was charged with causing a nuisance by depositing rubbish in the harbour. Mr. Hamdley appeared for the defendant.

Inspector Grimes said that in consequence of a note he received from Mr. Edwards he went on Monday morning, to the patent slip, West Point, and there saw one of the scavenger contractor's boats. About twenty yards west of the slip the occupants commenced to throw the rubbish overboard into the water. They went throwing until they were about 700 yards from the slip and from 300 to 400 yards from high water mark. The rubbish ought to have been deposited in pits appointed for that purpose.

Mr. Price was called to prove the duty of the contractor, according to the contract, to place the rubbish in pits at Lap Sap Wan.

Mr. Osmond, registration clerk in the Registrar's Office said he signed the contract as a witness and also as having interpreted it to defendant.

Inspector McKenny said the contractor, a short time a ago, was fined $100 in each of two charges brought against him of breach of contract, upon witness's information. Since then he had warned defendant and his boatmen to take their rubbish ashore instead of throwing it overboard. The men said they had no baskets and could not do it, and continued to throw the rubbish overboard.

Mr. Handley, for the defendant, said he had given instructions to his coolies to carry the rubbish to the proper place and had provided them with everything necessary. He could not go with every boat himself, and it was quite natural the coolies to save themselves labour should throw the rubbish overboard. Defendant had done all he could and it was very hard if he had to be fined every time his servants committed an offence.

Mr. Russell said he perfectly understood the matter. Defendant had simply taken over the old machinery of the previous contractor, and gave the work of carrying the rubbish to a sub-contractor. He had had the best possible warning.

Fined $100, the full penalty of the Ordinance.

Captain Sands then complained of the trans-shipping of night soil from large boats into small ones in front of his premises, and said the stench was intolerable.

Mr. Russell said the only plan of relief would be to take out another summons. He said there was also another complaint standing over, and, on the whole, defendant would find his contract a very remunerative one.

Mr. Handley said defendant had gone to draw up a petition at once to be relieved from his contract.

NUISANCES.

A number of charges of creating nuisances were disposed of, and the defendants were fined in sums varying in amount from ten to twenty-five cents.

TRANS-SHIPPING GUNPOWDER IN THE HARBOUR.

The remanded case, in which the master of the gunsmith's shop, 126, Queen's Road West, and the master of Haka boat No. 503, were charged with trans-shipping gunpowder in the harbour, contrary to Ordinance No. 4, of 1876, was resumed.

Mr. Webster, in charge of the gunpowder depôt at Stonecutter's Island, proved the delivery to the first defendant of forty kegs of powder, each 20 lbs., and 12 quarter cases, each 25 lbs. The powder was delivered at half-past four on Saturday and two delivery orders were produced. Witness asked him where he was going, and he said he was going to Kwong Hoi, near Macao. The master of the boat showed him his clearance, which stated the quantity of powder to be taken. Witness told them they must not return to the harbour again, and they said they were not going to do so. Having got the powder they sailed away to the west. The first defendant had taken powder before, and witness thought the other man had also done so.

The first defendant said he had sold the powder to a trader, of Kwong Hoy, who had engaged the second defendant's boat to take it there. After they had got the powder they met the trader at Lap-sap-wan, and he and the second defendant differed as to the amount to be paid for freight, and the trader told them to return to the harbour.

The second defendant said the trader had agreed to give him $24, but after the powder was on board he said he would only give $13, as he could get other boats for that. Defendant refused to go for that, and the trader told him to return to the harbour.

Mr. Russell said it appeared first defendant had never either parted with the possession of the property, and that he was in possession when powder was transhipped. He was a dealer in powder and knew the rules. There was no doubt he was keeping the powder until he got some payment upon it.

Defendant, in answer to the Bench, said he had arranged with the second defendant for the $24, but the trader refused to pay.

Mr. Russell said he must inflict a heavy penalty, as they had no right to put the lives of other people in danger. If there was any dispute they should have gone back to Mr. Webster, who would have directed them to a safe place to anchor all night. First defendant he would fine $200, and the second $100.

THEFT OF A CLOCK.

The remanded case, in which Nap Hing was charged with stealing a clock from a Chinese shop, came on again, and prisoner was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

THEFT OF BOOTS.

Charles Gorrall, a Maltese seaman, was charged with stealing a pair of shoes, the property of How Asze. Complainant said he was a shoemaker, and this morning went on board a British vessel, anchored at Wanchi, to show some shoes to the captain. Prisoner took a pair and put them on, and then ran up the mast. When he came down he asked him to return the shoes, and he would not. The captain told him to get the police.

Prisoner said that about eight days ago he bought a pair of shoes from complainant for a dollar, and the latter cheated him out of about fifty cents in the change. When he came on board this morning he told him if he did not return the fifty cents he would take the shoes produced, and did so.

Complainant denied having sold prisoner any boots at all.

P.C. Somerville spoke to taking prisoner into custody. He made a similar statement to the witness that he had just made to the Bench.

Mr. Russell said prisoner had taken the shoes so openly, that it did not look like larceny, but it was clear he had been guilty of disorderly conduct, so that a policeman had to be brought, and he would be fined $2.

SMOKING IN COURT.

A man found smoking was kept in custody until the rising of the Court.

SHANGHAI.

The following paragraph from the *N. C. Daily News* has been brought to our notice:—"In the paragraph relating to the *Ellen Browse*, in our yesterday's issue, we inadvertently wrote that bills had been drawn and bills of lading issued by the owner in England. We regret the mode of expression. We should have said bills were drawn and bills of lading issued. The owner is not in the most remote way implicated, and we regret that the paragraph may have conveyed a wrong impression."

KIUKIANG.

27th April.

If I have not written lately it is for the simple reason there has been nothing to write about, but the near approach of the tea season, the rapid rise of the river, with a few other items will furnish matter enough for a letter to-day, and perhaps be of some interest to your readers. First then must stand tea, being our principal manufacture and export, without which Kiukiang would hardly have a *raison d'être*. The report from the tea districts is that the leaf is abundant, and likely to be early; my informant, an old citizen of Kiukiang, said there would be more tea this year than in any previous season. We are expecting several of the Obaszes from England to stop here this year, and not go on to Hankow. The river has risen very rapidly within the last ten days, and now stands registered twenty-seven feet, a rise of twenty-four feet since the 1st February; still we are likely to be flooded this year owing to this early rise, which will make the navigation better for the tea steamers, some of which I suppose will be up in about ten days, for each year finds the season, or rather the tea, earlier than the previous one. In the way of amusements, we have had a Cricket-match "Residents *versus* Hornets," the former winning; a return match is to be played when we get a fine day.

The Agency of the China Navigation Company changed hands on the 1st, Messrs. Robert Anderson & Co, taking it over from Messrs. R. Francis & Co.—the latter firm I believe are closing their house here altogether. Messrs. R. Anderson & Co.'s firm is very popular in Kiukiang, and they have shown a great deal of consideration to the employes of the late agency.

I regret to have to tell you that we are losing our Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Kopsch, who goes to your port to take Mr. Taintor's place. Mr. Kopsch will leave here regretted by everybody, and if it is a satisfaction to know that we leave a place all the better for our residence, he will have it in a high degree. The stone bund—the flourishing state of the Municipal funds—and other things, all show his care and thoughtfulness for the well being of the place, in his position of Secretary to the Municipal Council. As Commissioner of Customs, his report on the trade of Kiukiang evinces constant care for its interest, and the present harmonious working of the 'Transit Pass,' which the natives are using in greater numbers, and which the native officials opposed in every way, is due to the tact and good management of Mr. Kopsch, which has had a very marked influence in increasing our imports. These things being so it would not be right to allow one who has done so much for our prosperity to leave us without some acknowledgment of the same, and to assure him as members of the community that he carries with him our best wishes.

Mr. Edgar, also of the Customs, goes on leave, Mr. Hough from your port taking his place. Mr. Moorhead from Foochow is reported to be coming here in the place of Mr. Kopsch. On the morning of the 22nd the French gunboat *Surprise* passed up without stopping, with Comte de Rochechouart on board. The *Surprise* returned yesterday from Hankow but only remained a short time, when she continued her voyage to Shanghai.

I have been trying to find out if the natives had any report of troubles in Kwang-si and Hupeh, but they know nothing about them. The French Bishop has gone to Peking, and the American Mission has opened a chapel in Suichang, where the row was, without any further trouble. The Rev. Mr. Hall and family have left for home on account of bad health. The H. W. Missionary Society are building a house in the city, and a large school for girls; the present school is too small, and from observing the 'march past' on Sundays of the girls with clean and rosy faces, I should say Misses Howe and Hoag's management was very successful.

A Chinese lorcha left here a few days ago, with a cargo of coal from the new coal mines above Wusueh, which are being worked by a Chinese official. Mr. Morris is 'prospecting' for new fields.

Messrs. Russell & Co. have finished their new hong, which is standing in its own park-like grounds adding new beauty to the bund. I must not fail to mention that the Club has removed from the back street to the bund. Visitors will at once recognise it by the Gothic porch that adorns the front. The health of the community is good, owing no doubt to cricket and snipe shooting. The snipe, however, are not so fat as they were last year, when a crack shot bagged a lot weighing eight ounces, and several over that weight.—*Shanghai Courier* Correspondent.

PEKING.

April 14th.

We are having a spell of hot weather, the temperature being about that of July in England. Had the rain fallen, this heat would have been most propitious; but we have not had a drop of moisture, so that the dust baffles description and the hope of the wheat harvest quite gone. The autumn-sown wheat may struggle on for a while but the spring-sown grain has been unable to germinate and the time of sowing is past. We have recently received from Messrs. Kelly & Co. a prospectus of the new work which seems to have thrown so much light on the state of the Middle Kingdom. The critic in *Vanity Fair* writes of the grasping and canting Philistines who affect to monopolize all knowledge of the country. Who are these Philistines? Three classes have written books on China, viz. the Consul, the Merchant, and the Missionary. Do the first two constitute the grasping Philistines, and is the last-named the canting Philistine? I fail to see the appropriateness of the term Philistine, whatever may be said of the adjectives employed. The critic in *Vanity Fair* writes of the book as accurate. On what ground is this judgment formed? Amongst other accuracies 'no 'pauper' is one. I beg to state that Peking abounds in paupers. The imperial pensioners swarm in every corner of this city and are a curse to the more respectable inhabitants. I will give an instance. Some time ago a fire in the North part of the city destroyed several flourishing shops. The frontage of these shops stood upon public ground and the shopkeepers paid a yearly rental to the guardians of the public peace, the aforementioned pensioners. The shopkeepers wished to rebuild, but the imperial harpies demanded a fee of 1,000 taels for 30 feet of frontage and for smaller quantities in proportion. This is a very heavy penalty after the loss by fire, but it will be paid in time, for the good-will of the various businesses is confined to the spot on which the shops stood: so the fine must be paid. Most of the opium smokers in Peking, most of the drunkards—and their name is Legion—most of the thieves and all the rowdies belong to the Imperial Banners and some among them are direct descendants of K'ang-hsi and Kien-loong. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*—*Shanghai Courier* Correspondent.

OSAKA.

A large boot and shoe factory has been started at Osaka by a native merchant, who has hired a German to manage it.

It is rumoured that H. M. the Mikado will shortly go on a "progress" through Kiyoto, Osaka, and the western provinces.

Complaints are still made of the popularity in Osaka of the game of billiards among the natives, who play in houses owned, really by Japanese, but ostensibly by foreigners. On the 14th ultimo ten persons who had been playing the seductive game were arrested and taken to the police station.

The *Osaka Shimbun* notices the presence of a considerable number of "artists" at the Exhibition Hall in that city. Their work comprises the execution of the Chinese and Japanese character as well as paintings of scenery, flowers, and the human subject, and they avail themselves of the notoriety afforded by the Exhibition to bring their works before the Public. The Governor of the city is much interested, it would seem, in these exhibits and is frequently applied to for his autograph. There are two young women of conspicuous artistic merit among the exhibitors—one a painter, the other a clever writer—whose performances have ensured them a large measure of popularity.

YEDO.

A carbolic acid manufactory will shortly be opened under the direction of the *Kobusho*.

A *Wisteria Chinensis*, now in full bloom in Kameido, Tokio, attracts numerous visitors.

On the 15th ult., an exposition was opened in the Miyagi-ken. This is the first one in the north provinces.

The new imperial military camp, which is to be established in the Loochoo Islands is arranged for the occupation of two companies of infantry.

Mr. Inouye Kaworu, *Gikuwan* of the *Genroin*, has been directed to make a tour of the principal countries in Europe. He will probably leave Japan in June next.

A new hospital at Asakusa, Tokio, has been lately completed, and was to be formally opened on the 2nd instant. Dr. C. J. Manning, of the Atagoshita Hospital, will be placed in charge.

Mr. Tanaka Fujimaro, Vice-President of the *Monbusho*, will shortly leave for America. The members of the *Meirokusha*, gave a farewell banquet in his honour at the Seiyoken Hotel, Tokio.

The Shosen Gakko (school of navigation belonging to the Mitsu Bishi Company) now numbers forty-four pupils. Valuable presents of books, charts, and slates have recently been presented for the use of the pupils.

A well-known rabbit dealer in Tokio is reported to have discovered a method of making a kind of cloth from rabbits' hair. He has applied to the authorities of the Tokio *Fu* for permission to present them with a sample of his manufacture.

A riot is reported from the Awomori-*ken*. About fifteen hundred farmers armed with hoes and sickles assembled in the villages of Tago and the neighbourhood on the 12th inst. The police attempted to disperse them and a *fracas* took place, in the course of which two or three persons on both sides were injured. The riot, which originated in disaffection with the land tax, was easily suppressed, and the ringleaders have been arrested.—*Japan Gazette.*

The *Hochi Shimbun* alludes to the rapid spread of Christianity in the Miyage *ken*. The doctrine of the Greek Church has been taught there, and so numerous have the proselytes been that about six hundred persons attend church each Sunday.

Shipbuilding is now popular around the coast of Yesso, as many as eleven schooners, we hear, being in course of construction—in such a manner, however, as to render the inspection of a Lloyd's surveyor eminently desirable. The native builders, following foreign style, have failed, it is considered, to realise foreign ideas of strength of materials and of their fitting us, so that disaster may be not unlikely to arise.

In view of the rapidly lessening demand for some of the native staple exports, a correspondent suggests this year an experimental essay in raisin packing. Actual experience has demonstrated Japan to be a good grape country, and by this time some of the grape vines distributed by the Kaitakushi and local authorities should be thriving. It is eminently adapted to the climate, is a business requiring little or no capital, secures immediate returns, and needs but pioneers to embark in it to secure hundreds of tons of good raisins or saleable wine. Labour is cheap, and very little required except at critical periods, when every member of the family could assist. With reasonable attention to grafting the raisin-grape upon the the native stems, clean bright raisins might, with proper attention to curing or drying, be produced in a very brief period. In the southof the island, especially, these semi-tropical products would thrive.—*Japan Mail.*

YOKOHAMA.

The Corean Embassy may be expected to arrive in Yokohama about the end of May. The envoys and their suite will number in all about eighty persons. A Japanese Government steamer will be placed at the service of the members of the Embassy and their suite to bring them on from Fusan.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Robert Mohtz, late foreign Interpreter of the *Saibansho*, who died at the General Hospital on the 23rd ult. from an aneurism in the leg. Mr. Mohtz was only thirty years of age. The Japanese officials will have some difficulty in filling the place vacated by his premature death; and foreigners who have business at the *Saibansho* will miss a courteous and obliging official.

An example of quick telegraphy and its advantages is to be found in the following. A resident in Yokohama, so we are informed, sent a telegram ordering some goods from San Francisco on the 1st April at 10.45 a.m. The *City of Peking* left San Francisco at noon on the 1st April, and she brings not only a reply from the firm from whom the goods were ordered, but also the goods themselves. Even with the difference of half a day of longitude in favour of Japan this is smart work. We do not vouch for the truth of the story; but only give it as it was told to us.

The *Akebono Shinbun* contains the following story which, for the credit of all foreigners in Japan we hope to be, if not altogether unfounded, at least grossly exaggerated. Should it, however, unfortunately turn out to be true we trust that the offender, will be brought to a strict account. "On the evening of the 11th April, when a certain foreigner was passing Tsumagoi, Tokio, in a *jinrikisha*, another *jinrikisha* in which were two Japanese women, happened to pass him. He got very angry, and knocked down the *jinrikisha*-man who had passed him. The *jinrikisha* was upset and the two women, one of whom is said to be a wife of a *Kuwazoku*, were thrown out. The foreigner having struck them with his stick got into his *jinrikisha* and went away at full speed, but was arrested by a policeman. He is said to be an *employé* of the *Monbusho*."—*Japan Gazette.*

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

HOME POLITICS.

LONDON, 24th March.

In so far as home politics are concerned the attention of the public has been absorbed in the subject of the Royal Titles Bill, which Mr. Disraeli has so mismanaged as to earn for himself much unnecessary unpopularity. In the first place, he mystified matters by insisting in not naming the additional title on the face of the Bill, arguing that the Queen herself should designate it. Being drawn from this untenable position, he declared the title desired by Her Majesty to be Empress. The Opposition, as you are aware, sought to have this title localised and hedged in in such a manner as to be exclusively applicable to India. This Mr. Disraeli assured the House of Commons was the meaning and intention of the Government, but when he was cross-questioned as to how all Imperial symbols applicable to members of the Royal family should be suppressed, he floundered most egregiously. Difficulties, incongruities, dangers, become visible at every stage of the process, at every glance thrown towards the future. Some half-dozen of these became visible in the debate of Monday evening, and it was made perfectly plain that Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues had neither foreseen any of them, nor have any idea how to deal with them now that they have been pointed out.

Last night the Bill came up for the third reading and elicited a powerful debate. Mr. Gladstone made a temperate and dignified speech. He said that the House had obtained progressive information among other things that the title of Empress was to be as far as possible localized, and that the India to which it was to be applied was to be the India of 1858; but this, Mr. Gladstone said, was far from removing the objections to the measure. Many points had been raised in the debate, such as the alteration in the Sign Manual, the title by which the Queen was to be addressed in Appeals to the Judicial Committee; and he added another of his own, whether Regimental Colours were to be inscribed V.R. or V.R.I., and he feared that many other similar points, not yet foreseen, might also arise in the working of the Act. This change of title he looked upon as a tempting of Providence. The history of India, Mr. Gladstone went on to argue with much solemnity, and disclaiming all party spirit, should warn us to use the utmost circumspection in all our dealings with the country and to incur no unnecessary risks. He would not prophesy that evil would flow from this Bill, but it made room for it, and did nothing to prevent it, and if it did not occur it would not be owing to our prudence, but to the beneficent influence of a Higher Power. Mr. Gladstone, in conclusion, expressed his agreement with a weekly journal, that the difference between Empress and Emperor was of the essence of the controversy, and if a King had been on the Throne no Minister would have been so insane as to propose to create him Emperor.

In reply, Mr. Disraeli made an astounding statement. He declared that the object of the Bill was to cope with the advance of Russian power in the East. Russia has conquered Tartary, whence, from the dawn of history whether of the East or of the West, the hordes have emerged which have conquered the world. The fact is known throughout India. What was the gossip of the bazaars has become this conversation of villages. Therefore, this Bill has been laid upon the table of the House of Commons. In proclaiming the adoption of the title of "Empress," "it is signified, in a manner which cannot be mistaken, that the Parliament of England is resolved to uphold the Empire of India." This was the last word of the Prime Minister; but it could not be permitted to be the last word of the debate, and, surprised as the House of Commons was by Mr. Disraeli's tactics, Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Lowe did their duty in rising to protest against a policy which, if seriously entertained, threatens us with grave dangers simply because it is a measure of defiance.

However, the Bill was passed by 209 against 134, or a majority of 75 in a house of 343. In the previous division the majority was 105 in a house of 505. The significance of these figures lies in the vast number of abstentions rather than in the reduced majority. It becomes clear that court and official influence are at work, and that the abstainers are unwilling to disoblige the Queen, therefore wash their hands of all responsibility by declining to vote. That this should be a feeling so generally felt in the Conservative ranks as to result in a reduced majority of 30, incontestably evinces what misgivings there must be on the subject.

Whether this Russian idea be a figment of Mr. Disraeli's fancy, or a stern fact, it is clear that his colleagues were not aware of its existence during the previous debate. On that occasion Sir Stafford Northcote was the principal speaker, and the pretext put forward by Mr. Disraeli last night is in direct contradiction to the line of argument then used.

As far as the public are informed, the Bill emanates entirely from the Queen herself, and found its source in court prestige and diplomatic circumstance. The "Three Emperors" stand so pre-eminently high amongst European potentates, as to entirely overshadow them. France has no sovereign. The Kingdoms of Holland, of Belgium, of Portugal, of Spain, of Denmark, and of Sweden, are really very small affairs, and exist only on sufferance in the face of the three mighty Emperors. The Kingdom of Italy has been made a first class Power, but when it is placed in the scale with England it does not weigh much. Now Her Majesty seeing that the power of England is far too great for the three Emperors to think of grappling with, naturally seeks to have it acknowledged by European courts in some manner that will be agreeable to her dynasty on the score of etiquette, and consonant to the forms and precedents of ceremonial courtesy and obsequious diplomacy. It has long been known that the Duchess of Edinburgh is not satisfied with her position in the Court of St. James, and that the precedence required by the nation for the Princess of Wales is galling to her. This will naturally be greatly intensified when in the course of nature the Princess comes to be Queen Consort—possibly Queen Regent. The Duchess, of course, fondles her prefix of *Imperial*, and the dread is that our Royal family will avail of this vexatious Bill to claim the same prefix. That I believe is the hitch. The Bill has still to pass through the House of Lords, and possibly some mode of localising it may be mooted and adopted. Where is the Indian regalia to come from? By the constitution the Sovereign of England cannot hold it, lest it might be realised to pay troops with.

SIR HARRY PARKES'S LATE MANIFESTO.

Last night Sir C. Dilke questioned the Under-Secretary of State in reference to Sir Harry Parkes's lately issued regulation in relation to the publication of a newspaper in the Japanese language by a British subject. I am not sure if you are aware of it, but when the Chinese issue of the *Hongkong Daily Press* was started, it was placed under the censorship of the local government, which censorship was exercised on several occasions at the instance of the Governor-General of Canton. In such an arrangement I see nothing but what is right and becoming. It seems to me most outrageous that British subjects under the shelter of exterritoriality are to dabble in native journalism in Japan to the annoyance and prejudice of the responsible government. That is carrying the doctrine of exterritoriality to extremes. I understand that Sir C. Dilke's argument is, that as the other than British foreign ministers in Japan have not issued a similar regulation, our countrymen will be placed at a disadvantage. That argument cuts the other way, for if other powers are so excessively unreasonable, we cannot be blamed if we become more popular and influential with the Mikado than they.

THE SILVER MARKET.

Bar silver has fluctuated during the week—it fell a little and then recovered itself. A select committee of the House of Commons is sitting on the question of the depreciation of this metal. The demonetization of silver as currency in Germany amounted, up to the end of last year, to 6¼ millions sterling. This, of course, had something to do with the depreciation, but it is clear that to the increased production must be attributed the chief cause. It seems that the annual production has increased from eight millions sterling in 1852, to sixteen millions in 1875. And the question is whether the latter figure is not an under-estimate. Should the United States Government revert to specie payments, a large amount of silver will be required for coinage in that country, but it cannot be concealed that the depreciation in the face of the increased yield is a hard fact incapable of any explanation outside the doctrine of demand and supply.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

The French Assemblies have hardly yet got fairly to work, nor are they likely to do so until after the Easter holidays, most of the time being taken up with the verification of the election returns. The Radicals moved the amnesty question, which the Government at once resisted and declared urgent. Ministers had no objection to take special cases into their favorable consideration with the view to pardons being discreetly granted, but anything in the form of a general amnesty they denounced. In this, they have the voice of the country with them. Faith, and if I had my way, I would set the Communists to work in chain-gangs until they should have repaired all the damage they did, and that will take a long time yet. The dismissal of the prefects and mayors of irreproachable Anti-republican proclivities is proceeding gently and discreetly, and altogether matters seem encouraging.

The annual financial statement has been distributed to the members of the Chambers. It estimates the revenue at about 2,672,000,000f., and the expenditure at 2,667,000,000f.; and states that the Treasury will be completely freed from the debt to the Bank in 1879, when a yearly sum of 150,000,000f. will become available for the reduction of taxation.

THE TURKISH IMBROGLIO.

I cannot pretend to understand the precise position of the Turkish question, but it appears to me that matters are about as bad as they can be. One cannot credit a word which appears in the papers. Some journals have strong sympathy with the Christian element, and some have Ottoman proclivities. Some are in the Birmingham interest, and like a good market for war material. Some are in the hands of stock jobbers, and are bulls and bears as the occasion may be. One thing is certain. The state of the Sultan's treasury is appalling. He must be preparing for the worst, for he has bought no less than 500 Krupp guns, to defend the Dardanelles I suppose, but cannot raise money for the requisite ammunition. He is beginning to be pinched for his palace expenses, and his sister's allowance has not paid for several months. He owes the Imperial Ottoman Bank about five millions sterling, and that establishment insists on the pay of the high officers in all departments of the State being stopped, as that of the lower officers has been for some time. There are two parties amongst the Turks; one fanatical and impracticable, the other advanced and willing to fraternize with the Christians. The insurgents in Herzegovina will not listen to the voice of the charmer and declare for independence. Here comes the point of the question. Sympathy with the insurgents runs very strong in Servia and Montenegro. If left to themselves, these principalities would at once declare for the insurgents, and then, I suppose, the matter would be settled by the ejectment of the Turks. Servia and Montenegro are with great difficulty restrained by Austria and Russia, which two Powers are doing their utmost to isolate the insurgents and to induce them to lay down their arms. But even so, the Turks cannot put down the insurrection, and it is inconceivable to me that the Christians in the principalities will allow the present opportunity to escape of throwing off the hateful yoke of the Sultan. If the insurgents submit, matters may be temporized, but that surely cannot be achieved until the Turks obtain some great and decided successes, of which there seems no chance, and even if they do the Servians and Montenegrine will be all the more exasperated.

SPAIN.

Alfonso XII. has entered Madrid in triumph. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the pageant began, and 25,000 men marched in four hours and a half through the Puerta del Sol amid the acclamations of the capital. There will be a series of festivities; there will be illuminations and fireworks, balls and receptions for the noble and bullfights for the multitude. Titles and honours will be conferred on the most distinguished supporters of the Throne, and decorations will reward loyalty and valour in a lower rank. It is an event to be remembered by Spain and by the young Sovereign who was the object of all regards.

The Spanish debt exceeds 700 millions sterling, the interest whereof is about 20 millions. The entire normal revenue of the country is about 17 millions. The idea is to raise this to 21 millions, which it is hoped will enable the exchequer to pay six shillings and eight pence per cent. interest on the debt.

The Pope has protested against the clause of the new constitution which provides for religious tolerance, and it is said that the Spanish Government will resist the encroachments of his Holiness most energetically.

ITALY.

The Italian Ministry, after for the first time showing a surplus, were defeated on their Budget and had to resign. This impatience of taxation is much to be regretted, as, if the Ministers had had their way, they could have made most favorable arrangements for the consolidation of their debt. A Ministry from the extreme Left has taken office.

Great sensation has been caused in financial circles by the discovery of some more bills bearing the forged signature of King Victor Emmanuel. I have already reported the case that occurred at Milan a fortnight ago. The present discovery is merely another stage of it. The inquiry ordered by the Italian Monarch, it is stated, has revealed the existence of a whole batch of bills forged in his name, and circulated, not only in Italy, but in other countries. Two of them—one for four and the other for two thousand pounds—have been traced to Paris. The police suspected the guilty accomplice, who is a well-known money-changer near the Bourse, and went to his house, but he had decamped over-night. It appears that this is not the first time that the *Re Galantuomo*, whose financial straits are no secret, has had his own bills unpleasantly increased by means of forgery. In 1867, Victor Emmanuel was informed one day that a bill for three thousand pounds, signed by him, had just been presented to his treasurer. It bore, in addition to the King's signature, the names of a Oberst. Lion and the Count D——, an officer in the army. "Very well," replied His Majesty, "pay it." The King then dispatched an *aide-de-camp* to fetch the Count. But the latter had just left home announcing that he was going abroad for a few days. "You must ride after him and bring him back at any price," was the King's order. Messengers were forthwith sent in all directions, and in the course of the day the Count was found in a post-chaise about five leagues from the town. He naturally grew pale, but, as resistance was useless, he allowed himself to be conducted back to the Palace. He was introduced into His Majesty's study, and after a few minutes' waiting the King entered. "Sir," said Victor Emmanuel, "you have forged a bill for three thousand pounds in my name." The Count threw himself on his knees at the feet of His Majesty. "Listen," continued the King, raising him up, "I will not dishonour you, because you are my godson; I have accepted your forged bill, and there it is. But you must leave Italy, and not return before three years." The Count bent down his head, tottered out of the room without saying a word; and on arriving home blew out his brains. This time, however, Victor Emmanuel is not disposed to show so much clemency, but is resolved to let the law take its course.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

The *Europe Diplomatique* of yesterday says:—"There is much satisfaction at Berlin at the considerable Naval force which Germany is about to send to the extreme East. The German Naval forces eventually destined to operations in Chinese waters and which are all to meet at Hongkong towards the middle of May consist of the armour-plated corvettes *Vineta* and *Hertha*, of the corvettes *Ariadne* and *Louise*, and of the gunboats *Nautilus*, *Albatros*, and *Cyclop*. The command of this squadron has been given to the Senior Officer in rank, Count Monts, Captain of the *Vineta*. The *Vineta* and *Hertha* are of identical build, their tonnage 2,300, and their nominal power 1,500, which gives them a speed of 11 knots an hour. Each is armed with 17 cannon of 15 centimetres, and manned by 350 men."

RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS IN ASIA.

The Times' Paris correspondent of the 20th sends the following:—

"A telegram from St. Petersburg to the Russian Agency says:—"Russia has never had any intention of taking military measures against Corea. The statement of the entry of Russian troops into Corea is absurd."

In reply to this denial, I may state that not only did I receive the information from a trustworthy source, but a Japanese paper, the *Nishi Shimbun*, of the 15th of January, states that the "entrance of Russian troops into Corea, ostensibly in pursuit of brigands, has been announced from two quarters—viz., from well-informed Japanese authority, and also from China—the Russians, it was stated, having advanced as far as Champing." The Japanese paper adds that there are no detailed maps of Corea in existence, and that it is therefore difficult to tell exactly where Champing is, but it is undoubtedly in Corea. The denial, therefore, of the Russian Agency is in conflict, not only with my own information, but also with the Japanese paper, whose intelligence is generally considered accurate. The Agency, while denying part of the statement, ought surely to have also denied the announcement that a steamboat service had been organized between Saghalien and Shanghai, and that this singular service was carried on by gunboats. This clearly called for contradiction if inaccurate, for it is not a little strange to find such a service started between Saghalien and Shanghai, where there is never a single passenger, and carried on, moreover, by gunboats. All this proves that the Russian Agency has been rather too hasty, and that to write without politeness is not tantamount to writing with authority.

The Russian *Invalide* of the 21st publishes the following:—"telegraphic advices announce that perfect order prevails in the newly-formed government of Ferghana. Khokand is visibly recovering from the terror and loss caused by the civil war. Trade has within a very brief period attained an extension which it never possessed under the rule of the Khan Khudojar. Russian influence has penetrated beyond the Khirgise territory as far as Karategin, the inhabitants of which delivered up Fulat Beg, the pseudo-Khan, to the troops sent in his pursuit. Fulat Beg has now undergone the extreme penalty of the law, having been hanged at Morghilan, the scene of his greatest crimes, and where, among other barbarous acts, he murdered six Russian prisoners without the slightest cause. This just punishment has not failed to produce a deep impression. At the most populous and strategically important points of the new government of Ferghana garrisons have been established and administrative authorities installed. Khokand, the capital of the former khanate, will also be the capital of the new government. An envoy from the Ameer of Kashgar is on his way to Khokand."

The commission appointed by the Russian Government to consider the question of laying down a line of railway through Central Asia is busily engaged in making the preliminary inquiries as to cost, &c., and it has already arrived at some striking results. The length of the proposed railway, according to the plans of General Beshnessikoff, is about 3,300 versts, and its cost is estimated at upwards of £40,000,000. It would proceed from Ekaterinburg through the towns of Teheljaba and Troitzk, and then through Turkestan to Peshawur. Within Russian territory the cost would be 30,000 roubles a verst, and beyond it 80,000.

The official *Tashkent Gazette* states that the immigration of Russian settlers into Turkestan is going on on a very large scale. The colonists chiefly come from the Provinces of Astrakan, Samara, and Tamboff.

EGYPT.

The Khedive objects to the publication of Mr. Cave's report on the ground that the information obtained from him which it contains was given in confidence. This result makes our Government appear in a very disadvantageous light, because many people having seen the report, have used it for stockjobbing purposes. Besides, it is clear that Lord Derby's original intentions have been frustrated. In my opinion, our Government wanted the Khedive to escape from bankruptcy by offering his creditors as much as he could afford to pay and no more, and that the creditors would be rendered safe by our intervention. I suppose the Khedive is too proud to do this.

Our influence in the Suez Canal was appealed to at the Foreign Office a day or two ago, where Lord Derby was requested, by a deputation of London merchants and others interested in the Suez Canal shipping, to obtain a relaxation of the oppressive quarantine regulations at Suez. He said they had good reason for complaint, and that he had communicated with our Consul-General in Egypt on the subject.

In the absence of news from Abyssinia, attention has been directed to the struggle which has been going on with the Somali tribe in the Harar district, at the entrance of the Red Sea, opposite Aden. It is a country which since the time of Mehemet Ali has been supposed to belong to Egypt. The spirit of annexation was strong upon that conqueror; in his need for fresh troops, he would have annexed all Africa if he could. But this particular district has always been a difficult property. Rich in coffee and other valuable produce, it has tempted retention. But the turbulent inhabitants have always been a trouble. The present Khedive determined to have order. He sent Raouf Pasha nearly a year ago with a considerable body of troops. The object of the expedition was twofold; Harar was to be brought under control, and a junction was to be formed with Menaleh, King of Shoa, in order that King John of Abyssinia might be attacked from the south. This projected alliance was abandoned, but Raouf Pasha, after some difficulties, has brought the Somali tribes into subjection. He was, however, at one time in great straits, being surrounded by hostile tribes, and he nearly lost his life and his men by treachery similar to that which proved fatal to Munziger Pasha six months ago. Harar is a rich, fertile country, within a week's voyage from Suez. Zeyla, the port on the north, and Berbera, on the south, are both good ports. There is no Seyyid of Zanzibar with an adverse claim and a big ally in the background; so that the Harar district may now fairly be considered Egyptian territory.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

Letters received from Col. Gordon, down to the date of 29th December, announce that since last advices he had subdued the hostile Moorgi tribes who had attacked and destroyed M. Linant's party. Proceeding afterwards by land to Duffli, and finding the Fora rapids were not navigable, Colonel Gordon made a *détour* on the left bank of the Victoria Nile, with the object of reaching Magungo, on the Albert Nyanza, whence he proposed returning down the Nile to Duffli. He had established several more military stations up the Nile. He had great trouble with the native kings, but in every case, before resorting to arms, he adopted conciliatory measures. It is expected that he will complete his explorations in July or August, after which he will return to England. Colonel Gordon had not seen or heard anything of Mr. Stanley.

LITERARY AND ART GOSSIP.

The cathedral of Strasburg is to be frescoed, in parts, by two German artists—Herren Steinle and Stenkhei.

The death is announced in Paris of Madame Louise Colet, at the age of sixty-six, well known in French literary circles.

The Turkish Government has refused Dr. Schliemann permission to proceed further with his excavations in the Troad.

W. R. Greig, "the modern Cassandra," has in the press a book on "The Aspirations and Errors of the Artisan Class."

The *Cosmopolitan*, published in the Strand, and edited by Hiram Fuller, said to be an American colonel, has ceased to appear.

The monument to John and Charles Wesley has been placed in Westminster Abbey, but has not yet been unveiled. It stands near that of Isaac Watts.

The Cobden Club will shortly publish a pamphlet from the pen of Mr. James Montgomery Stuart, of Rome, on the early development of free-trade in Tuscany.

David Neal's new picture of "The First Meeting of Marie Stuart and Rizzio," is shortly to be exhibited in Boston. Mr. Neal has been at work on it for more than three years.

Mr. E. E. Geflowski's model for the statue of the late Sir Thomas Fairbairn, which he is commissioned to execute for the Memorial Committee at Manchester, is now completed.

A third edition of Tyndall's "Fragments of Science," with a new preface of special importance on the present aspect of modern speculations, physical and metaphysical, has been put to press.

The large sum of 246,890 francs resulted from a sale of some of the bronzes of Barye, held at the Hôtel Drouot, Paris. The highest figure reached was 24,000 francs, for "A Tiger surprising an Antelope."

Under the title of "Serpent Myths," Messrs. Hardwicke have published a description, with extracts, of the Egyptian "Book of the Dead," which is now attracting the notice of English and foreign universities.

Count Gleichen is now at work on a colossal statue of King Alfred, to be erected in Wantage, the great king's birthplace, next August. The count has also on hand a life-size figure of Hero, the beloved of Leander.

On the occasion of the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Rubens the communal council of Antwerp has offered for international competition a prize of 3,000 fr. for the best popularly-written history, in Flemish, of the Antwerp school of painting.

It has been mentioned in a London paper that a marriage between the son of one poet and the daughter of another—Mr. Lionel Tennyson, son of A. Tennyson, and Miss Locker, daughter of Mr. Frederick and Lady Charlotte Locker,—has been arranged.

The *Academy* says that the Camden Society has accepted the offer of Dr. Jessopp to edit "The Economy of the Fleet," from the MS. in possession of the Duke of Westminster. It contains a curious account of the condition of the Fleet Prison in the reign of James I.

The artists of St. Petersburg have determined to found an art gallery, to be called after the Grand Duchess Marie. It is to consist of three sections—one of painting, one of sculpture, and one mixed. A special saloon, is to contain the works of art which formed the collection of the deceased.

The second volume of the "Principal Writings of John Milton," translated and annotated by Dr. Wilhelm Bernhardi, is about to be published by Koehling, of Leipsic. The third and last volume will contain a complete biography of the great poet.—*Chronicle of the Continent.*

Mrs. Turner, widow of the late member for South-west Lancashire, has offered a sum of £10,000 in aid of the endowment of the proposed bishopric of Liverpool. It was stated at a meeting on the 9th instant that the churchmen of the Isle of Man now desire union with Liverpool.

The catalogue of the works of Raphael, began under the energetic superintendence of the late Prince Consort, is (says the *Academy*) now in the press, and will be given to the world in the world in the course of the next few months. Dr. Ruland has been mainly responsible for the preparation of the work.

The French National Library has just been enriched with a very complete collection of the coins and medals of the Revolution. The Marquis de Turgot made the present, which consists of nearly 1,600 pieces, and which he has spent fifteen years in acquiring. Several of them are very rare, and some are said to be unique.

The prize of 3,000 marks (£150), offered some time since by a committee at Dortmund for the best "Bismarck Hymn" has been awarded to Carl Reinthaler, of Bremen, from among 143 competitors. The same composer's opera "Edda," produced at Bremen about a year ago, is in preparation for the theatre at Hanover.—*Academy.*

The stained glass in St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, has received a further addition in the shape of a window, erected to the memory of a local celebrity, the late Mr. Robert Smith, S.S.C. The subject treated is the resurrection of our Lord, and His subsequent appearances to Mary Magdalene, St. Thomas, and the disciples on the shore of the Sea of Tiberias.

Mr. Alderman Heywood announced at the annual meeting of the Manchester School of Art recently held that he had had an interview with a gentleman who desired to contribute £10,000 for the purposes of an art gallery in Manchester. The committee of the school have determined to undertake the responsibility of obtaining a new school of art, which they thought should also include an art gallery.

The French papers report that an important picture has been discovered at a church in Launoy. It was rolled up for a number of years in a corner of the belfry. When it was taken out the beauty of the colouring was remarked, and after a hasty cleaning its value became apparent. One of the directors of the museum of Lille has seen it, and considers it to be by Vandyke.

The sculptor, Manger, of Berlin, has completed the plaster model of the ten-foot-high colossal statue of Prince Bismarck. The casting will be made in zinc, in the foundry of Herr Kastner, and afterwards bronzed by galvanic process. It will then be sent for exhibition to Philadelphia. The statue is destined eventually to be erected in Kissingen, on the spot made famous by the attempt, two years since, of Kullmann to assassinate the Chancellor.—*Chronicle of the Continent.*

The good folk of Stockholm appear by no means over-careful of the memory of Swedenborg, if one may judge from the present condition of the dead visionary's garden-house, as described by a contributor to the *Intellectual Repository*. After recounting the disappearance of Swedenborg's writing-table and the visitors album which formerly stood thereon, this writer says:—"The place looked dilapidated, as well it might, for the woman who brought the keys tore off a piece of the wall-paper and rotten wood-work, and presented it to the visitor as a memorial."

The sale of the effects of the late Thos. Winter, Esq., of Teneriffe Park, Beckenham, Surrey, took place in the early part of March under the management of Messrs. Greene & Hardwood, London. The deceased gentleman was an industrious collector of curiosities and antiquities, and there was a large attendance of collectors and fine art dealers. The auction was held in the large dining-room of the mansion, around which and in adjoining chamber the coveted articles were displayed with good effect. They comprised Sevres and Dresden ornaments in great variety, bronzes, cabinets of satin, ebony, and other rare woods, richly inlaid and painted; a fine collection of majolica, cloisonne, paintings by the old masters, tapestries, curious Roman sarcophagi, funeral columns, urns, &c. When Lot 10, which consisted of a small pair of Sevres vases, for which the bidding closed at 1800 guineas, had been disposed of, a dispute arose between two gentlemen in regard to the purchase, each claiming it. A number of partisans of the claimants uproariously insisted upon the decision of the auctioneer being accorded in one or the other's favour without the usual resort to a fresh sale. During the dispute some hustling took place, and one of the vases in question came to grief, and was smashed into fragments. The auctioneer then stopped the sale until the disputants left the mansion. Upon its resumption extraordinary prices were realised the competition being particularly keen for the possession of the Sevres china. A pair of vase, 18 inches high fell to the bid of the agent of the Earl of Dudley for 7,500 guineas. Three others were purchased for £5,000 for the Duke of Portland, and a very fine desert service in ebony-cabinet inlaid with Sevres plaques was purchased for Louise & Co. for £4,500. A painting of the Basilica of St. Mark's, Venice, by Leonardo da Vinci, fetched £1100; and a Roman sarcophagus of white marble, in fine, preservation, brought £750. The day's sale realised over £43,000.

NIAGARA AFTER A GALE.

The incessant gale from the north and northeast for the past week caused a wonderful change in the Niagara river. During Sunday and Monday the falls presented an appearance such as has not been witnessed since the year 1848. Many of our citizens, and more especially the visitors who happened to be in town, rushed from point to point viewing the wonderful sight. The huge rocks below the American falls that are usually covered with water from fifteen to twenty feet deep, were bare, and stuck out like mountains. William Glassbrook, the old ferryman, said he could have walked from the entrance to the "Shadow of the Rock" up to the "Cave of the Winds" in front of the American falls without danger. The river between Goat Island and Prospect Park, where the water usually runs more than twenty miles an hour, was checked to such an extent as to be wadeable anywhere without the slightest assistance. But the grandest view of all to behold was the great Horseshoe Fall. This had lost fully two-thirds of its immense body of water, and was compared by many with an ordinary mill-pond. The stream immediately above Table Rock and far beyond Street's Island, a distance of more than 400 feet, presented one solid bed or rock, but hardly a drop of water. The place just opposite, where the old Terrapin tower formerly stood, corresponded very much with that already described, and the handful of water that remained, comparatively speaking, was forced through the deep channel in the centre, which forms the Horseshoe.—*Suspension Bridge Journal*, March 2nd.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

THURSDAY, 4th May.

The receipt of intelligence that the steamers have left Singapore, has produced a more settled feeling in the market. But the business of the day has been confined to New and Old Patna; the former at $610, and the latter at $610 to $612½.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per British ship *Sydenham*, for San Francisco:—

18,448 bags Rice at 50 lbs., 8,221 bags Sugar, 1,995 boxes China Nut Oil, 520 packages Tea (unknown), 222 bags Beans at 50 lbs., 213 boxes Rice and Root Flour, 227 packages Fire Crackers, 60 bales Gunny Bags, 68 packages Rattans, 108 rolls Matting, 55 packages Sago, 10 packages Tobacco, 10 bales Paper, 15 bales Feathers, 9 boxes Chinaware, and 4,088 packages Sundries.

Per *Edward James*, for Portland:—

2,400 bags Rice, 50 lbs. each; 700 rolls Matting, 71 packages Chinese Pickles, 74 packages Chinese Preserves, 13 packages Firecrackers, 10 bags Sugar, 100 lbs. each; and 133 packages Merchandise.

Per *Annie Gray*, for Vancouver's Island:—

5,682 bags Rice, 50 lbs. each; 610 boxes Wine, 116 half hogsheads Wine, 105 pkgs. Soy, 200 bundles Matting, 328 pkgs. Chinese Pickles, 167 pkgs. Chinese Preserves, 150 boxes Oil, 40 boxes Prepared Opium, 31 boxes Sugar, 30 pkgs. Medicine, 45 pkgs. Tea, 40 half-chests Tea, 53 pkgs. Tobacco, 20 bags Beans, 50 lbs. each; 10 bags Sugar, 160 lbs. each; and 446 pkgs. Merchandise.

Per O. & O. steamship *Gaelic*, for Yokohama:—

2,185 bags Sugar, 23 packages Rattans, 287 packages Merchandise. For San Francisco 1,500 bales Hemp, 10 bales Gunny Bags, 723 Empty Quicksilver Flasks, 44 bags Coffee, 25,670 bags Rice, 289 packages Tea, 82 boxes Prepared Opium, 333 bags Beans, 1,060 bags Sugar, 1,961 packages Merchandise. For Cincinnati 4 packages Merchandise. For New York 1 case Silk, 7 bales Silk, 24 packages Merchandise, 100 boxes Tea, and 1,530 ½-chests Tea.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
- Bank Bills, on demand 3/9¾
- Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/9¾ to 3/10
- Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 3/10¼
- Credits, at 6 months' sight ... 3/10¾
- Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 3/10¾

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight 222

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight 222

ON SHANGHAI.—
- Bank, sight 71¾
- Private, 30 days' sight 72

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—Par.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$650 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,675 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 34 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$215 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$520 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$153 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—45 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—8 per cent. discount.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 70 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$50 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan—£105.

SALES ON MAY 4TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Vermicelli—20 bags, at $8.50, by Kwong Sang Tai to travelling trader.

Sea Blubber—20 bags, at $4.00, by Yee Chong Tai to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers—20 bags, at $6.60, by Shun Chong to travelling trader.

Lotus Nuts—9 tubs, at $16.20, by Shun Chong to travelling trader.

White Wax—1 piece, at $68.40, by Shun Chong to travelling trader.

Fungus—25 bags, at $29.80, by Shun Chong to travelling trader.

Black Pepper—100 bags, at $8.40, by Shun Chong to travelling trader.

Mushrooms—4 cases, at $54.00, by Fook Yuet Wo to travelling trader.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

MAY 4TH.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	HONGKONG. Previous day at 4 P.M.	HONGKONG. On date at 10 A.M.	AMOY. Previous day at 4 P.M.	AMOY. On date at 10 A.M.	SHANGHAI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	SHANGHAI. On date at 10 A.M.	NAGASAKI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	NAGASAKI. On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	30.04	30.02	30.01	30.10	—	—	—	—
Ther'eter attached	75.0	75.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Direction of Wind	E	E	S	calm	—	—	—	—
Force	3	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Dry Thermometer	75.0	75.0	74.0	72.0	—	—	—	—
Wet Thermometer	71.0	71.0	70.0	68.0	—	—	—	—
Weather	bc.	bc.	b.	b.	—	—	—	—
Hours' Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.

THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

DIRECTION OF WIND, is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., etc.

FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze. 3 to 6 moderate. 6 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.

STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D. Drizzly. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. P. Passing showers. Q. Squally. R. Rainy. S. Snow. T. Thunder. U. Bad, threatening. V. Visibility. W. Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.

RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens, and hundreds.

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48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL	Agamemnon (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 6th inst.
Do.	Channel Queen	N. Lenfestey		Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
MARSEILLES	Volga (str.)	Nomdedeu	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Charter Oak	Smith	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO via Y'HAMA	City of Peking (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Oceanic (str.)			O. & O. S. Co.	On 1st prox., at 3 P.M.
Do.	Sydenham	Frank Bristow	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Jonathan Chase	Curtis	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Margarite	James Owen	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
COOKTOWN, BRISBANE, &c.	Singapore (str.)	J. H. Penke	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 8th inst., at noon.
HONOLULU, S. I., &c.	Alden Besse	Allen Noyes	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
SINGAPORE AND PENANG	Thales (str.)	C. C. Coles	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
Do. Do.	Norden (str.)	Jensen	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 10th inst., at 2 P.M.
Do. BOMBAY, &c.	Gwalior (str.)	J. C. Babot		P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
SAIGON	Thingvalla (str.)			Soey Shing	On 8th inst.
Do. SINGAPORE, &c.	Meikong (str.)	Fouche	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	On 13th inst., at noon.
MANILA	Leonor (str.)	Arranguran		Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Sorsogon (str.)	Lizarza	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Malacca (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Lombardy (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Anchises (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 8th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yesso (str.)	Panchard	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 7th inst., at 10 A.M.

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To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

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"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

ED. CHASTEL,
WINE MERCHANT,

Has just landed an assortment of Superior WINES:—

CLARETS.
- Table Claret, Medoc .... at $3.00 per 1 doz.
- St. Emilion (quarts) .... at $4.00 per 1 doz.
- St. Emilion (pints) .... at $4.50 per 2 doz.
- St. Estèphe (quarts) .... at $6.00 per 1 doz.
- Chateau Leoville (quarts) .... at $8.00 per 1 doz.
- Chateau Lafite (quarts) ...... at $10.00 per 1 doz.
- Chateau Margaux (quarts) .... at $10.00 per 1 doz.

WHITE WINES.
- Haut Sauterne (quarts) .... at $7.50 per 1 doz.
- Chablis (quarts) .... at $7.50 per 1 doz.
- Chablis (pints) .... at $8.50 per 2 doz.
- Hochheimer (quarts) .... at $9.00 per 1 doz.
- Burgundy (quarts) .... at $17.00 per 1 doz.
- Burgundy (pints) .... at $18.00 per 2 doz.

CHAMPAGNE.
- De St. Marceaux & Cie's Carte Blanche (pints) ... at $15.00 per 2 doz.
- Eugène Cliquot (quarts) .... at $16.00.
- Eugène Cliquot (pints) .... at $17.00.

Courvoisier, Curlier Frères COGNAC, &c., &c., &c.

No. 2, WYNDHAM STREET,
Corner Queen's Road,
Opposite the Hongkong Club.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1876. [568

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE.
"WEISSLACK."
- $19 .... per case of 2 dozen pints.
- $18 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869.
"VIN DES PRINCES."
- $18 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PALMER MARGAUX.
- $9 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

LORMONT.
- $5 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
- $6 .... per case of 2 dozen pints.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

592 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

JUST received an Assortment of Boy's Straw Hats, Turkish Towels, Bathing Drawers, Socks, Collars, Black Merinos, Striped Flannels, and Gauze Undershirts.

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

E. LILLEY, Stanley Street.

6d 590 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

LAMPS, BRACKETS, and CHANDELIERS for Sale, made to order, or rebronzed.

A. MILLAR & Co.,
Plumbers and Gasfitters,
Hongkong.

tf 551 Hongkong, 24th April, 1876.

BISCUIT FLOUR.

AN EXCELLENT FOOD FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN,

Manufactured solely by
THE HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED,
In Tins containing 6 lbs.

1m 469 Hongkong, 10th April, 1876.

WASSIAMULL DHURRUMDASS,
CASHMERE and INDIA MERCHANT,

Has for Sale, Cashmere Shawls, Morning Gowns, Rampore and Delhi Shawls, Burnous, and Sindh Gold Lace Work Goods, &c., &c.

No. 30, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Next to Messrs. SAYLE & Co., Hongkong.

6m 1887 24th December, 1875.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE:—
- Quarts, ... $15 per case (1 dozen.)
- Pints, ... $16 " " (2 ")

5 °/. discount on 25 Cases.

BOURBON WHISKEY,
$12 per case (1 dozen.)
FOR SALE BY
HEARD & Co.

975 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1875.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—
REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
- Merchant Navy
- Navy Boiled
- Long Flax
- Crown

CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA,
F. PEIL,
Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrapper $1.50

Neatly Bound $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20°/.) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship

"THALES,"

Captain Coles, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 5th inst., at 4 P.M., instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

614 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"AGAMEMNON"

will be despatched on or about the 6th May.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

554 Hongkong, 25th April, 1876.

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship

"THINGVALLA"

will be despatched on or about MONDAY AFTERNOON, the 8th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SOEY SHING.
Bonham Strand.

616 Hongkong, 8th May, 1876.

FOR COOKTOWN, BRISBANE, AND SYDNEY,

(Taking through Cargo for MELBOURNE.)

THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Steamer

"SINGAPORE,"

Captain J. H. Penke, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 8th May, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

11d 573 Hongkong, 28th April, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, and Ports in JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANCHISES"

will be despatched on or about the 8th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

606 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1876.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Steamship

"LEONOR,"

Captain Arranguran, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

596 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1876.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"VOLGA,"

Captain Nomdeden, will, if sufficient inducement be given, take Cargo hence to MARSEILLES at REDUCED RATES.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.

547 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1876.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to HIOGO and NAGASAKI.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MALACCA,"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Steamship *Lombardy* with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 28th April, 1876. [576

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"LOMBARDY,"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 28th April, 1876. [577

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamship

"SORSOGON,"

Captain Lizarza, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

612 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship

"CHARTER OAK,"

Smith, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

394 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 American Bark

"JONATHAN CHASE,"

Curtis, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

395 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 British Ship

"MARGARITE,"

James Owen, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

396 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Clipper Ship

"SYDENHAM,"

Frank Bristow, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

303 Hongkong, 4th March, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undermentioned Vessel, having the greater portion of her Cargo and Passengers engaged, will have immediate despatch for the following Ports:—

FOR HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND SAN FRANCISCO,

The American Barque "ALDEN BESSE,"

Captain Allen Noyes.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

380 Hongkong, 24th March, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Ship

"CHANNEL QUEEN,"

N. Lenfestey, Master, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

MEYER & Co.

tf 461 Hongkong, 7th April, 1876.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "GWALIOR," Captain J. C. BABOT, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 6th May, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 5th May.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Routes is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness on such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 22nd April, 1876.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 13th May, 1876, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "MEIKONG," Commandant FOUCHE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 12th May, 1876. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer *CITY OF PEKING*, will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 15th May, 1876, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, *via* OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, *via* the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th próximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B EMORY,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 15th, 1876.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *OCEANIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 1st June, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 31st instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

NOTIFICATION.

IT is herewith notified that a Custom House has been Established at Hoihow (海口), the Treaty-Port of Kiungchow (瓊州), and has been opened for transaction of business under this day's date.

H. O. BROWN,
Commissioner of Customs.

Kiungchow Customs,
Hoihow, 1st April, 1876. [1m 470

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 1026 July 7

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

榮記煤炭

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1447 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1875.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close

For Singapore and Penang.—Per *Thales*, to-day, the 5th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Bangkok.—Per *Feronia*, to-morrow, the 6th inst., at Noon.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Yesso*, on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 9 A.M.

For Cooktown, Brisbane, and Sydney.—Per *Singapore*, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 11.30 A.M. Mails will also be made-up for all parts of Eastern Australia, Tasmania, and Melbourne.

For Singapore and Penang.—Per *Norden*, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 1.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet *GWALIOR*, will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 6th May.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 5th May,
- 5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.
- 6 P.M., Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 6th May,
- 7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
- 10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.
- 10.15 A.M., *Letters* may be posted on payment of a LATE FEE of 18 cents extra Postage, until
- 11 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.
- 11.30 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *via Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet on payment of a Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage.
- 11.50 A.M., Posting on Board ceases.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 24th April, 1876.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *MEIKONG*, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th May, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, *via* Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria.

Letters may also be forwarded to India by this Packet, but can be paid only as far as Ceylon. The postage to Ceylon must be prepaid. Such letters should be marked *Paid to Galle only*; they will go on from Galle as unpaid.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 12th May,
- 5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX; which remains open all night.

Saturday, 13th May,
- 7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
- 10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.
- 11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.
- 11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) *addressed to the United Kingdom or to Singapore* may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until
- 11.30 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 29th April, 1876.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES' PACKET.

The United States' Mail Packet *CITY OF PEKING* will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be CLOSED as follows:—
- 2 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.
- 2.30 P.M. Post Office closes.
- 2.30 P.M. Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage, until
- 2.50 P.M. when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.

Letters, &c., can be posted for Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient American stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold at this Office.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents).

The following are the charges on correspondence thus sent:—

PER HALF OUNCE.	Hongkong Stamps. Cents.	U.S. Stamps. Cents.
Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence	8	3
Aspinwall, Bermuda, Bogota, Carthagena, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curaçao, Fiji, *Greenland*, *Jamaica*, New Granada, Nicaragua, *Panama*, West Indies	8	5
Hawaii, *New Foundland*	8	6
Guatemala, Mexico, Salvador, Venezuela	8	10
Belize, Greytown, Guiana, Honduras, Martinique, Santa Martha, Turk's Island	8	13
Brazil	8	15
Bolivia, Ecuador, Chili, Peru	8	17
Argentine Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay	8	23
Newspapers (not over 4 oz.)	2	4
Books, &c., per 4 oz.	6	10

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk scarves, jewellery, &c.) will be detained.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a *seal*.

The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal, and of sending a Chitbook or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office; the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the Postage Stamps.

Arrangements having been made under which Mails for London arriving at Suez from China by Private Ships will be forwarded to destination *via* Brindisi, it is hereby notified that the rates of postage, *which must be paid in advance*, on correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom so forwarded, will be as follows, viz.:—

For Letters .... 24 cents per half ounce

For Newspapers .... 8 " each.

For Books and Patterns	not exceeding	1 ounce 4 cents.
	"	2 " 6 "
	"	4 " 12 "
	every additional	4 " 12 "

Postage on Correspondence forwarded by Private Ship to the Straits Settlements must be prepaid at the following rates, viz.:—

For Letters .... 8 cents per ½ ounce.

For Papers .... 2 " each.

For Book Packets and Packets of Patterns .... 6 " for each 4 ounces.

The registration fee on such correspondence is Twelve cents for each Letter, Paper or Packet.

As some misapprehension exists regarding the transmission of Packets and Samples through the Post, it is hereby notified for general information, that the Privilege of sending such articles through the post at the rates of postage applicable to them is restricted to *bonâ fide Trade Patterns or Samples of Merchandise*. Goods sent for Sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by *one private individual to another* which are not actually patterns of samples, are not admissible.

Extracts.

BIRTH.

"Blood will tell," says my lord,
Watching his fair, brave boy,
Light of his life and joy,
Straight as a reed, and tall,
So trusted and so adored;
And I, how I laugh at it all!

"Blood will tell," says my lord,
With pompous pity and fine,
For that bad wild son of mine,
To me, the old trusted nurse,
"With a father that died abhorred,
The son has turned out a curse."

"Blood will tell," has he said?
Oh, my soul! if he only knew
Of the deed I dared to do
These twenty good years ago,
I think he would strike me dead,
He would hate the sight of me so!

"Blood will tell," would he say,
If he dreamed who bore that boy,
Light of his life and joy,
Changed on the birth-night? ... Well,
I can keep dumb, anyway—
Oh, certainly, "Blood will tell!"

EDGAR FAWCETT.

ROSES A LUXURY OF THE ANCIENTS.

To enjoy the scent of roses at meals, an abundance of roses were shaken on the table, so that the dishes were completely surrounded. By an artificial contrivance roses during meals descended on the guests from above. Heliogabalus, in his folly, caused roses to be showered down upon his guests in such quantities that a number of them, being unable to extricate themselves, were suffocated in flowers. During meal-times they reclined on cushions stuffed with rose leaves themselves. The floor, too, was strewn with roses, and in this custom great luxury was displayed. Cleopatra, at an enormous expense, procured roses for a feast which she gave to Antony, had them laid two cubits thick on the floor of the banquet-room, and then caused nets to be spread over the flowers in order to render the footing elastic. Heliogabalus caused not only the banquet-rooms, but also the colonnades that led to them, to be covered with roses.—*The Gardener's Magazine.*

THE TUNEFUL STREET BOY.

The charm of English street-music is that it is the one relic left of the times when England was still called merry to distinguish it from other nations. And of this the tuneful street boy is the great professor. His repertory is of the most varied description, and is always changing, so that one generation scarcely knows the songs that have delighted another. He is scrupulous to the merest note, and whatever you hear him whistle, sing, or play, that you may be sure is the very true air he has learnt, and no other. He knows nothing of the glorious Reformation or the glorious Revolution: he has not yet felt the weight of the taxation, the pauperism, and the class separations which are their results; he is as yet cheerful and light-hearted, and as he scuds along on his daily round, he unburdens himself of his gaiety in a spontaneous, untaught burst of music, felt and executed, as the birds feel and sing their notes, with all his little heart and conscience. His carol never ceases, so that at any moment of the day you may hear him, if you but listen, his energy never tires—and so far no school boards have educated him out of his God-given gift! Blessed street boy, thou dost enliven our town and cheer our lives, and may the fate of those who would rob a poor man of his beer fall upon any who ever seek to suppress thee!—*Vanity Fair.*

A LEARNED SHOEMAKER.

There was a very poor Norwich shoemaker named Mackey, whose mind appears to have been a marvellous receptacle of varied learning. He died in Doughty's Hospital, in Norwich, an asylum for aged persons there. A visitor found him surrounded by the tools of his former trade and a variety of astronomical instruments and apparatus, and he instantly was ready for conversation upon the mysteries of astronomical and mythological lore, the "Asiatic Researches of Captain Willford," and the mythological speculations of Jacob Bryant and Maurice, quoting Latin and Greek to his auditor. He was called the learned shoemaker: his learning was probably greatly undigested and ungeneralised, but it was none the less another singular instance of the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, as is shown by his published works on mythological astronomy and on "The Age of Mental Emancipation." Probably he was something akin to that assuredly inferior, but still classical, brother of the gentle craft (a cobbler), who, in order to eclipse a rival who lived opposite to him, put over his door, or his stall, the well-known motto, *Mens conscia recti* (a mind conscious of rectitude). But his adversary, determined not to be outdone, showed himself, alas! to be a cobbler in classics as well as in shoes by placing over his door the astonishingly comprehensive defiance, "*Men's and Women's conscia recti!*"—*Leisure Hour.*

A STRANGE FISH.

Galignani gives the following strange description of a new ichthyological curiosity. It says:—"M. Lortet has just sent to the Academy of Sciences an account of a kind of fish of Lake Tiberias, which broods over its eggs (if we may say so) in a most singular way, viz., by keeping them in its mouth. The fact is not absolutely new, Agassiz having remarked it in a species inhabiting the Amazon River. Since then, the macropode has been brought over from China. These two species belong to the great group of *Labyrintho branchiæ*, and Agassiz maintained that fishes of that order alone could hatch their eggs in such an abnormal way, thanks to the sort of blind alleys existing between the gills, within which the eggs can find shelter. But the fish mentioned by M. Lortet does not belong to that family; it is the *chromis paterfamilias*, a sort of wrasse, the gills of which are not provided with the above 'blind alleys,' but are composed of simple lamelliform leaves, and have no special organ whatever for keeping the eggs or the fry in their places; and yet the creature protects and nourishes as many as 200 in its mouth and bronchial cavity, and the strangest circumstance is that the male alone undertakes this duty! When the female has laid her eggs in a sandy depression, or among bunches of reeds, her mate comes and draws the eggs into its mouth by inhalation. This done, he makes them get between his gills by certain jerks which have not yet been well observed. The pressure exercised by the lamellæ of the gills is sufficient to keep the eggs in their places. There in the midst of the respiratory organs, they undergo all kinds of metamorphoses; the little ones grow rapidly, and seem ill at ease in their narrow prison. They quit it, not through the gills, but by the opening the latter have to communicate with the mouth. There they remain huddled together in large numbers, like the grains of a pomegranate. The mouth of their affectionate papa is then so much distended that he is absolutely prevented from closing his jaws; his cheeks are swollen, and he presents the oddest aspect imaginable. Some of the fry, though they have attained a perfect state, continue to live in the bronchial cavities, with their heads directed toward the bucal orifice, but M. Lortet says he has never been able to catch the moment of their leaving this secure berth of theirs. Though numerous, they stick to it with pertinacity, and how they keep their hold is still a mystery, as well as the period when they leave the 'paternal roof' to lead an independent life."

A RIDE FOR LIFE.

I can remember, some four winters ago, I was roused at midnight, in bitter weather, to give immediate attendance to a peasant's wife, living in the forest of Huelgoed; the case was an urgent one, and delay would have been fatal, so in ten minutes I was dressed, mounted, and off to the poor sufferer's aid. I had scarcely ridden half a league from the town before I became aware, by the snorting of my mare, that a wolf was paying rather more attention to both of us than the mare at least seemed to think agreeable. One wolf, however, did not disturb me; for as yet, but one had shown himself, springing over and anon on the hedge-bank within six feet of my head, and instantly disappearing behind the fence, as I cracked a fusee on my saddle-bow. I spurred my mare into a quicker canter, and hoped by the pace to choke off the pursuer; but, so far from this being the case, I soon found, as we sped by a broad gap in the fence, that not only was he holding his own, head and head with the mare, but that four other wolves were close on his quarters, joining hard in the chase. In another second or two two of the brutes again bounded on the hedge-bank; and, growing bolder as the chase grew hotter, kept stride and stride with us so closely that I could absolutely smell the breath of the brutes as it tainted the air. The Brittany lanes, as you well know, are simply tunnels hollowed out of the land, and flanked on either side by high, broad banks, from the top of which the wolves with ravenous eyes were now looking down upon us, measuring my strength, and the mare's probable endurance. Had she fallen or even stumbled in her gait, the pack would have been on us in one bound; but, luckily, the little mare was safe as Notre Dame; and I took care to keep the lucifers going, flashing them in their faces, and frightening the skulking brutes ever as I did so into the adjoining field. For two long leagues did we travel on in this perilous fashion; till at length I began to fear that the mare would drop from exhaustion. She had been going from the first fetlock-deep in clay, and was now so terrified by the wolves that any unusual impediment would, I felt sure, bring her headlong to the ground. My lucifers, too, were running short: and, as I had a good half-league further to ride, I economised my stock by only flashing single matches, and that, too, when more than one wolf traversed the bank in such dangerous proximity. My old hunting-whip now served me in good stead; hitherto I had carried it between my thigh and the saddle, but, drawing it forth, I stood up in my stirrups, and with all my force brought the heavy thong down over the head and eyes of the leading wolf. The success of this manœuvre was instantaneous; not another wolf dared show again till I reached in safety the peasant's hut, into which I rode the little mare with a thankful heart. No fox ever gained his earth more opportunely, for another ten minutes must have been fatal at least to the mare. The cowardly brutes, however, though baffled, were not beaten. There they still were, watching the hut, and prowling around it with dismal yells, denoting their disappointment, so I deemed it prudent to carry a mass of burning embers just outside the door, and to feed them until daybreak; and this alone, I am quite confident, kept them off the broom roof, and saved my little mare from certain destruction.—"*Wolf-Hunting in Brittany.*"

THE WEIRD WHITE HART.

"Auf! auf!" vociferated the Forester, at about half-past three in the morning. "We must start at once, for we shall have two hours' stiff walking before we can reach the plateau of the mountain where the white stag has made his form; and, if we have not taken up our positions before sunrise, we shall have very little chance of getting a shot. He is no common stag, but as cunning as a fox, or he would not have baffled the skill of our huntsmen for so long a time. However, now his form is marked down, we ought to have him unless we bungle." Whilst he was expatiating upon the beauty and rarity of "the weird white stag," I slipped on my clothes, and, having scalded my throat with some black coffee—and pocketed some bread and sausage, I shouldered my double rifle, and the forester carried my gun and *ruck-sacken.*

Following a rough path, we made our way through the woods, the stillness of the night being only broken by an occasional grunt from the jager when he found that I did not get over the ground quite as fast as he did, which was not surprising considering that it was very dark and he knew every inch of the country, whilst I had never been in that part before. After about an hour's walk we struck into the forest, and then began to ascend and descend some pretty steep wooded hills, when all at once we heard the cry of a capercailzie at no great distance from us. Although ambitious of adding the beautiful tail-feathers of a cock-of-the-woods to my trophies, being after an "edel-hirsh" I did not think of going out of my way to stalk him; but the forester assured me that I might fire without danger of the report of my gun reaching the haunts of the white stag, so I resolved to stalk the wily old auer-hahn.

As *one* can always creep through the forest with less noise than *two*, and as I wanted to show the jager that I could find and kill my game without assistance, I begged him to remain where we were until he heard the report of my gun; so he buttoned his joppe round him, lighted his pipe, and sat down. The auer-hahn crowed repeatedly, and at times I heard his cry answered from afar off in the forest. So, after having made a circuit to get to leeward, I had no difficulty in getting pretty near him, although for a long time I could not discern his whereabouts, even with the aid of my field-glass, which was also a very good night-glass. At last I discovered his roosting-place, at the top of a high pine, almost denuded of branches; and, springing forward a few steps each time he called, I at last got within shot, and, waiting until he again began to crow and open his wings, I gave him a right and left from my Westley-Richards ten guage charged with No. 4 shot, and down he came in a heap. The report of my gun startled a flight of woodcocks, for I heard them whistling overhead as they flitted away amongst the pines. I soon found the auer-hahn, and it was with considerable satisfaction that I handed it over to the jager to put in his *ruck-sacken.* He congratulated me upon my success, as he said it took a greater knowledge of woodcraft to stalk a cock-of-the-woods than any animal of the forest, and he would have betted a rifle to a cartridge that I would not bag the bird when I started, but now he felt equally certain that the weird-stag was doomed.

After this little episode we redoubled our exertions to make up for lost time, and, having made a circuit for a couple of miles round the base of a mountain, we began to ascend a steep gorge, and after a time clambered up a ridge which led us to the summit. Just before we arrived at the crest the jager bid me halt, for I was not in the best condition and was rather out of breath with my stiff climb, whilst he crept forward to reconnoitre the ground.

In a few minutes he returned and said he could see no sign of the deer, although he had certain proof that the form had been occupied very lately. Having quite recovered my breath I crept round to leeward, and wrigged along the ground until I got to the empty form, which had every appearance of having been occupied the day before. I therefore proposed that we should take up our position there and wait until the stag returned from feeding in the forests below, as I felt sure, from the freshness of the droppings, that this cunning stag lay close on this remote hill during the day time, and fed in the low grounds at night. The jager was of the same opinion as myself; so, having examined the ground in front, and ascertained, from the slots, his two lines of approach and departure, we lay couched in the form, and completely concealed by the long grass surrounding it.

It was daybreak when we arrived on the plateau; and, according to the account given by the woodman who discovered the form, "the stag always made his way up the hill before sunrise, and the remained there until after sunset;" so our only course was to await events. The form was very cunningly chosen, it being in a natural despression surrounded by high grass and heather, so that the stag, lying close during the day, was completely hidden, and, unless the hunter actually stumbled on the form, he would not be likely to rouse the occupant.

We waited patiently on the *qui vive* for quite an hour; still he came not; and I watched the sun rise above the many-hued foliage of the forest and tinge the distant peaks and scarped faces of the cliffs that rose above that sea of verdure with his rich golden hue until my mind became absorbed by the glorious picture before me, and as I looked up into the cloudless blue sky I mused, became a dreamer of dreams, and the deer was forgotten.

Suddenly I heard a slight scratching, and in a second I passed from the ideal to a sense of the reality of my position; and I observed a pair of roedeer sporting together on the crest of the hill, not thirty yards from our ambuscade. The doe was a little prude, and for some time eluded the buck's advances, rising on her hind legs and butting him when he came near. He took this very quietly for some time, until at last becoming excited and enraged, he gave her so sound a drubbing that she bleated with pain, and accepted her conjugal position without further opposition. I was intensely watching this amatory couple, when suddenly a loud "whoop" was heard close at hand, and the weird white stag was before me. The apparition gave a bound, and was off at speed; but I threw up my rifle, aimed at the back of his head, and pulled trigger, when he gave a tremendous bound forward and fell to the shot, bulled having divided the spinal cord just where the head is set on to the neck. With a cry or exultation, the jager sprang forward to give the *coup de grâce,* but it was not required, the white hart lay dead. He was in fine condition, and had a famous pair of antlers; but so white that they looked as if they had been bleached by the weather. I have never seen so fine a head of a fallow deer.

As we returned home, the jager told me many of his adventures when after poachers, he having been twice wounded in different frays. On the confines of Austria and Bavaria poachers and keepers blaze away at each other whenever they meet, and many a keeper and adventurous village youth sleeps in a nameless grave in the forest. On our arrival at the schloss, I received numerous congratulations for a feat which I myself felt was very little removed from poaching. Shooting a stag in, or near, his secluded day retreat, is not half the sport of tracking up, stalking, and shooting the same animal in the forest.—*Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.*

TAKE CARE OF YOUR EYES.

God bless your precious eyes. Pray keep them till they have conferred immortality on your name, for you cannot, like Milton, perpetuate your fame after you have lost them. They are public property, and I am sure they shan't be strained for me when they should be spared for posterity. *Nurse* them, *nurse* them, till you are as lynx-eyed as Argus, and I will then give you a call with my little girl. She is besides looking gaunt and grisly at present, and I should be sorry to have a sketch of her ghost instead of herself. Adieu, take care of your twinklers, and tell your landlord that if he gives you another such notice to quit, you are determined not to *wink* at it, for it not only irritates you but your pupils. Ever yours, Horatio Smith. —From *Haydon's Correspondence and Table Talk.*

HINTS UPON AIR.

The air that a man has once passed through his lungs would almost immediately suffocate him if he could get no other. Besides carbonic acid, the lungs expel much moisture laden with various impurities, some of which are more readily detected by their odor than by chemical tests, and others the miasmas of contagious fevers, are known only by their sad results. Every person blessed or afflicted, in whichever light it may be considered, with a sensitive organization, is painfully conscious of the common offensiveness of the human breath. Decaying teeth, overloaded or disordered stomachs, unhealthy lungs, tobacco smoked, or worse, chewed, and other causes; some controllable and some not, contribute to the contamination of exhaled air. Nor are the exhalations from the lungs the only cause of the personal contamination of the air. A no less constant cause in all cases and much greater cause with those who do not pay particular attention to cleanliness, is the exhalations from the body, the lungs of a healthy man give forth, at ordinary temperature, from sixteen to twenty ounces of moisture in twenty-four hours; of this three one thousandths are solid animal matter, in a state of decomposition. From the skin pores of a healthy man are given out fifty per cent. more vapor, with, probably, a greater proportion of animal matter. Carpenter estimates this at 100 grains in twenty-four hours. But, of offensive effluvia which cannot be measured or weighed, our sense of smell teaches us that the feet, the armpits and other portions of the body, are more prolific than the lungs. Oftentimes the air of an apartment becomes intolerable to sensitive organs, from the feet of a single person. There is a remarkable difference in individuals in this respect; the effluvia of some, with the utmost care, being a severe infliction on themselves and their neighbours. The effect is much increased with the excess of perspiration induced by heat or exercise, and in a crowded room, without rapid change of air, it becomes almost insupportable.

To these causes of contamination is added what is contained in the clothing. Woollen cloth is a great receptable of impurities gathered from the various effluvia to which it is subjected. It is hardly possible to rid it of the smell of a barn or a stable, or of any other foul atmosphere in which it may have been exposed, even for a short time. Shoe leather, too, is an unfortunate absorbent, not only of the effluvia of the feet but of the rank oils often used in its manufacture, of the strong-smelling blacking with which it is dressed, and of the filth through which it has to pass. These various impurities, added to the partial and offensive decomposition of the animal substance of leather, and woolen cloth, make them prolific means of the contamination of the air especially in heat after exposure to wet. All these impurities are matter in a state of decomposition. If collected on the surface of water, as they pass out of a room, they form a putrescent, bubbling scum, like that of a cesspool, with an intolerable stench. For they are mostly particles of animal substance thrown off in a state of decomposition; and their decomposition is completed with great rapidity in their attenuated gaseous or vaporous condition. The odour of fruit—apples or strawberries, for example—is agreeable when it first leaves the fruit; but if confined a single night in a box or cupboard every one knows how rotten and offensive the smell becomes, even when the fruit itself remains quite sound.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 4th May, 1876.

COTTON GOODS.

American Sheetings, 15 lbs.	per piece	$2.50 a 2.80
American Drills, 30 yards	"	2.75 a 2.80
40 "	"	3.80 a 3.90
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per 400 lbs.	92.50 a 107.00
" 28 a 32	"	111.00 a 117.00
" 38 a 42	"	115.00 a 130.00
Bombay	"	83.00 a 87.50
Chintz	per piece	$1.00 a 1.95
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	"	3.75 a 4.10
" Brocades Do.	"	3.75 a 4.10
" Damask Do.	"	5.80 a 5.90
English Drills 30 yards	"	2.20 a 2.35
14 lbs.	"	2.95 a 3.00
15 lbs.	"	3.00 a 3.15
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	"	1.75 a 1.80
8 lbs.	"	1.80 a 1.95
8½ lbs.	"	2.15 a 2.55
9 lbs.	"	3.15 a 3.32
10 lbs.	"	3.35 a 3.45
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds & 33 in. 6 lbs.	"	1.45 a 1.50
24 " & 33 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.60 a 1.78
24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XO	"	2.15 a 2.20
24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. QL	"	2.25 a 2.27
24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX	"	2.72 a 2.74
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
" Brown	"	0.65 a 0.68
" Red	"	0.77 a 0.80
" Light Red	"	0.77 a 0.78
Jeans, 30 yards	"	2.30 a 2.42
Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece	1.15 a 1.25
" Figured 24	"	2.05 a 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs.	"	2.15 a 2.25
" 3 lbs.	"	2.80 a 2.85
Velvets, Black, 23 in.	per yard	0.21 a 0.22
" Genuan, 22	"	0.18 a 0.19
Velveteens, Black	"	0.24 a 0.25
" Genuan	"	0.30 a 0.31
White Shirtings, 54 a 60 reed	per piece	1.65 a 2.10
64 a 66	"	2.85 a 2.50
68 a 80	"	2.75 a 3.40
600	"	3.85 a 3.90
7,000	"	3.40 a 3.45
AA	"	1.90 a 1.95
EF	"	6.40 a 6.60
MH	"	4.70 a 4.75
LL	"	6.50 a 6.60
White Spotted Shirtings	"	2.50 a 2.55
" Brocades	"	2.70 a 2.75

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs.	per pair	$2.70 a 3.80
" 8 lbs.	"	3.06 a 3.05
" 9 lbs.	"	3.70 a 3.80
" 10 lbs.	"	4.85 a 5.10
" 12 lbs.	"	6.10 a 6.20
Camlets, 888	per piece	16.00 a 16.50
" 88	"	17.50 a 18.00
" 8	"	18.50 a 19.00
" BBB	"	19.00 a 19.50
" AAA	"	18.00 a 19.50
" LLL	"	16.50 a 17.00
Cloth, Broad	per yard	2.18 a 3.00
" Medium	"	1.03 a 1.80
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	9.30 a 9.40
" Assorted	"	9.00 a 9.03
" HH Scarlet	"	9.40 a 9.50
" " Assorted	"	8.60 a 8.70
" H Scarlet	"	9.50 a 9.60
" " Assorted	"	8.75 a 8.90
Lustres, Figure	"	5.05 a 5.10
Lasting, DD	"	15.00 a 15.50
Orleans, Plain	"	5.00 a 5.30
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.80 a 0.81

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	2.90 a 3.10
" Hoop	"	3.55 a 3.60
" Bar	"	2.90 a 2.95
" Wire	"	6.75 a 6.80
Lead	"	7.70 a 7.90
Pigs, W.B.	"	7.60 a 7.80
" Lead, LB	"	7.50 a 7.60
Quicksilver, English	"	85.50 a —
" American	"	80.00 a —
Steel, English	per tub	4.00 a 4.10
" Swedish	"	5.10 a 5.20
Sheathing Metal	per picul	23.00 a 23.00
Spelter	"	7.00 a 7.80
Tin, Malacca	per picul	21.50 a 23.50
" Plates	per box	6.8 a 7.10

PRODUCE.

Almonds	per picul	24.80 a 26.00
Alum, 1st quality	"	1.35 a 1.40
" 2nd "	"	1.50 a 1.75
Bark, Siam	"	0.83 a 1.10
" Camphor	"	14.80 a 15.10
Beche de Mer	"	30.00 a 65.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White	"	9.50 a 0.65
" " Yellow	"	44.00 a 51.00
" Hankow, White	"	60.95 a 69.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality	per pcl.	$3,500 a 3,800
" 2nd "	"	650 a 960
" 3rd "	"	170 a 260
Brimstone	"	3.25 a 3.50
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	"	12.00 a 16.50
Camphor, packed	"	14.25 a 14.50
" Baroos, clean	"	5,000 a 5,100
" Refuse	"	3,000 a 3,500
Cardamons, Superior	"	145.00 a 155.00
" Inferior	"	23.00 a 23.51
Cloves	"	42.00 a 44.00
Coals, Afloat	per ton	
" English steam	"	10.00 a 11.00
" Sydney	"	8.00 a —
Coffee	per picul	23.20 a 24.50
Copper Sheathing, Japan	"	24.00 a —
" Rod	"	24.50 a —
" Nails	"	23.50 a 23.80
Cotton, Shanghai	"	17.00 a 17.50
" Bombay	"	13.00 a 15.50
" Shantung	"	17.50 a 18.00
" Ningpo	"	17.50 a 18.50
" Tientsin	"	16.50 a 17.00
" Tungchow	"	16.80 a 17.00
" Calcutta	"	14.50 a 17.00
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	"	6.50 a 6.60
" Siam	"	6.80 a 6.90
Cow's Hide	"	8.50 a 9.75
Cuttlefish, Japan	"	21.50 a 24.00
" without bones	"	12.80 a 13.50
" Chaughow	"	28.00 a 28.00
Cutch	"	6.80 a 6.10
Dates, Black	"	4.40 a 4.70
" Red	"	4.05 a 4.20
Dried Lily Flowers	"	6.80 a 7.00
Elephant's Teeth, 3 a 4 pieces	"	250 a 300
" 7 a 8 "	"	200 a 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	"	1.40 a 1.43
" American per barrel of 100 lbs.	"	2.70 a 2.80
" " of 200 lbs.	"	6.10 a 6.25
Fungus	"	29.50 a 30.00
Galls	"	0.50 a 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality	"	230.00 a 300.00
" 2nd "	"	190.00 a 210.00
Hams, Ordinary	"	Tls. 11.5.0 a 13.5.0
" Superior	"	Tls. 21.5.0 a 23.0.0
Hides, Hankow	"	10.50 a 12.00
" Siam	"	10.40 a 11.00
Isinglass, Japan	"	36.00 a 45.03
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	"	5.60 a 5.75
" 2nd "	"	5.20 a 5.35
Mushrooms	"	47.00 a 56.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large	"	10.50 a 12.00
" " middle	"	7.50 a 8.50
Mussels, Dry Siam small	per picul	$6.50 a 6.85
Peas, White	"	2.10 a 2.20
" Green	"	2.50 a 2.75
" Black	"	1.60 a 1.65
" Yellow	"	1.90 a 1.92
" Green Beans	"	2.10 a 2.15
Pearl Barley	"	6.50 a 7.80
Potatoe Flour	"	Tls. 1.8.5 a 2.1.0
Putchuck	"	13.00 a 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn	"	2,800 a 3,000
" Mother	"	2,000 a 2,100
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.70 a 1.72
" " mill cleaned	"	1.72 a 1.74
" Manila	"	2.36 a 2.40
" Singapore	"	1.88 a 1.91
" Saigon	"	1.60 a 1.74
" Arracan	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	"	4.75 a 5.50
Seaweed, Green	"	3.10 a 3.25
" Cut	"	4.25 a 4.50
Sesamum, White	"	4.40 a 4.50
" Black	"	3.05 a 3.25
Sharksfin	"	36.00 a 68.50
Shellfish, Japan	"	25.00 a 38.00
" California	"	14.00 a 14.50
Stockfish	"	6.00 a 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.		
Rattans, Straits	per picul	5.85 a 6.00
" Banjar	"	4.25 a 4.50
Pepper, White	"	15.00 a 15.50
" Black	"	8.42 a 8.60
Betel Nut	"	3.15 a 3.25
Sandal Wood, Malabar	"	3.60 a 4.05
" South Seas	"	14.00 a 15.50
Sapan Wood, Manila	"	1.60 a 2.0
" Siam	"	2.25 a 2.50
Sugar, Canton White, 1 a 3	"	6.15 a 6.60
" Dark Brown	"	4.70 a 5.00
" West Coast, Dark Brown	"	5.46 a 5.60
" Manila, Dry White	"	8.45 a 8.50
" Candy	"	8.90 a 9.30
" " Foochow	"	8.10 a 9.30
Vermicelli, Tient in	"	4.50 a 4.90
Walnuts	"	1.75 a 1.80
Wheat, Tientsin	"	2.00 a 2.05
" California	"	Tls. 5.7.8.0 a —
Wood Oil	"	5.1.0.0 a 5.1.6.0
Pea "	"	$9.25 a 9.56
Tea "	"	3.40 a 3.50
Window tiles	per box	

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination
Altona	A. Muller	Ger. str	1179	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Blue Bell	John Evans	Brit. str	50	Sun Cheong & Co	Singapore
Bombay	H. C. Smith	Brit. str	749	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Candia	Thomson	Brit. str	1342	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Cawdor Castle	J. Greig	Brit. str	1416	Adamson, Bell & Co	Hankow
City of Peking	J. Munry	Amr. str	5079	P. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c.
Cyphrenes	Wood	Brit. str	1218	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Duna	Thomson	Brit. str	876	Gilman & Co	Saigon
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Flying
Feronia	H. Schultz	Ger. str	1085	Wm. Pustau & Co	Bangkok
Gwalior	J. C. Babot	Brit. str	2700	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay, &c.
Iohang ‡	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Kinshan ‡	Gary	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Morton	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kjobenhavn	Paulsen	Dan. str	701	Yuen Fat Hong	
Malacca	I. Bernard	Brit. str	1709	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Norden	N. Jensen	Dan. str	778	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Norna	Walker	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
Oxfordshire	C. P. Jones	Brit. str	1228	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Pernambuco	W. Hyde	Brit. str	648	Landstein & Co	Saigon
Powan	A. Benning	Brit. str	1890	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Rajanattianahar	G. T. Hopkins	Brit. str	933	Yuen Fat Hong	
Singapore	J. H. Peake	Brit. str	962	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Cooktown, &c.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy ‡	N. W. Hawkins	Brit. str	184	Kwok Acheong	
Sorsogon	Lizarza	Span. str	174	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Manila
Stad Amsterdam	G. J. Boon	Dut. str	1780	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Thales	O. Coles	Brit. str	820	D. Lapraik & Co	Singapore, &c.
Thingvalla	A. Mourier	Dan. str	1377	Wm. Pustau & Co	Saigon
Vasco de Gama	J. F. Rice	Brit. str	1980	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Venice	Watson	Brit. str	1271	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Volga	Noindedeu	Fren. str	959	Messageries Maritimes	Marseilles
White Cloud §	T. B. Benning	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Yesso	Punchard	Brit. str	559	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Yot-sai §	W. Kentwell	Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Yottung		Brit. str	323	Kwok Acheong	Laid up
Zamboanga	Arrechavala	Span. str	576	Remedios & Co	Amoy

‡ Running between Hongkong and Canton.
§ Running between Macao and Hongkong.

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination
Alden Besse	Allen Noyes	Ame. bk	842	Rozario & Co	Honolulu
Alma	Lahmeyer	Ger. bk	938	Melchers & Co	
Annie Fish	Hoffsos	Amr. sh	1496	Messageries Maritimes	
Beethoven	R. Haje	Ger. bk	340	Melchers & Co	Newchwang
Dreux	T. Timpe	Ger. bk	330	Wieler & Co	
British Crown	W. Andrew	Brit. bk	448	Lammert, Atkinson & Co	
Cap Horn	Green	Ger. bk	401	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Caroline Behn	P. Schmidt	Ger. bk	673	Siemssen & Co	
Charles C. Leary	Stilphen	Amr. bk	642	Order	
Charter Oak	Smith	Amr. sh	963	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	At Whampoa
Catherine Marden	Wm. Marden	Brit. sch	287	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Cheng Soon	Cheng Sang	Siam. sch	200	Chinese	
Chow Sye	Stelumeyer	Siam. bk	442	Siemssen & Co	Bangkok
Christian	F. Stehr	Ger. sch	280	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Haiphong
Christina A. P.	F. Capra	Nica. sch	175	Order	
Comet	W. E. Bray	Amr. sh	1060	Tudor Co	
Commissary	Hunter	Brit. sh	887	Order	
Corinne	Gorman	Brit. bk	395	Wieler & Co	
Columba	Solavo	Brit. bk	344	Russell & Co	
Dora	Luzurraga	Span. bg	322	H. Kier	
Fano	N. S. Norby	Dan. bk	337	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Feiga	Christiansen	Dan. bk	316	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Flensborg	Koedt	Dan. bk	338	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin
Flodden	Murdoch	Brit. bk	377	Order	
Franz	Hilderbrandt	Brit. sch	148	Frazar & Co	Saigon
F. H. Jessen	Rasmussen	Ger. bk	275	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Gustav Adolph	Newmann	Ger. bk	272	Ed Schellhass & Co	
Hope	Boulton	Brit. bk	454	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Iphigenia	C. Matzen	Ger. bk	464	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Jerfalcon	Bentley	Brit. sch	287	Captain	
Jonathan Chase	Curtis	Amr. bk	693	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
John Sverdrop	P. A. Pedersen	Nor. bg	182	Frazar & Co	Bangkok
Jylland	Lund	Dan. bg	367	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Kassa	Lindsay	Brit. bk	325	Adamson, Bell & Co	Bangkok
Kvik	C. Lorenge	Nor. bk	700	Order	
Lizzie	J. J. Inokay	Brit. bk	385	Broadbear, A. & Co	
Lochiel	D. E. S. Evan	Brit. sch	216	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Louise Maria	Laine	Fren. bk	333	Landstein & Co	Tientsin
Madagascar	Spiesen	Ger. bk	280	Melchers & Co	
Marie-Heydorn II.	Meyermann	Ger. bk	286	Wm. Pustau & Co	Chefoo
Margarite	J. Owens	Brit. sh	864	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Marquis of Argyle	McKeon	Brit. bk	500	Rozario & Co	Melbourne
Mount Lebanon	D. C. Hall	Brit. bk	530	Rozario & Co	
Naworth Castle	Linklater	Brit. bk	354	D. Lapraik & Co	
Ocean Chief	G. Cork	Brit. bk	385	P. M. S. S. Co	
Otago	J. Bradden	Brit. bk	846	Captain	
Pallas	Ballehr	Ger. bk	421	Siemssen & Co	Tientsin
Pallas	Luders	Ger. bk	493	Wm. Pustau & Co	Batavia
Presto	Leidman	Brit. bk	384	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Tientsin
Prince Arthur	R. Wills	Brit. bk	290	P. M. S. S. Co	
Ricca Genova	J. Cummins	Brit. bk	326	Chinese	Wanglam
Scotia	Wm. Duncan	Brit. bk	321	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Shalimar	Wm. Cotter	Brit. sh	1557	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Swallow	B. O. Howes	Amr. sh	1239	Order	
Tartar	H. Kaemena	Ger. bk	256	Melchers & Co	
Vindex	Parkhouse	Brit. bk	293	Landstein & Co	
Wealthy Pendleton	Blanchard	Amr. bk	809	Master	

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination
Chase	C. Rowe	Pow. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
John Adam	J. H. Grimes	Hulk	318	Water Police	

WHAMPOA.

STEAMERS

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Kwok Acheong	
Vancouver	Thos. Shaw	Brit. str	2923	Jardine, Matheson & Co	

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination
Victor	Sorensen	Nor. bg	247	Ed. Schellhass & Co	

CANTON.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination
Amoy	Drewes	Brit. str	814	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
An-lan ‡	Godall	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chen-jui ‡	Wade	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chen-to ‡	Geo. Robertson	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ching-Sing ‡	E. Oboy	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chung-hoi ‡	Demie	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Palos	W. Bridgman	Amer. g-b	306		
Peng-chao-hai ‡	Palmer	H.I.C.M	g-b.		
Tien-Po ‡	Longueville	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		On West Coast
Yantis	R. S. McCook	Amer. cor.	410		

‡ In the river between Cheung-chow and Canton.

MACAO.

In port on 3rd May, 1876.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination
Camoens	Guimaraes	Port. g-b.	80		
Faiwan		Brit. str		H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Laid up
Spark ‡	Hoyland	Brit. str	140	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Tejo	C. Cabral	Port. g-b.	440		

‡ Running between Canton and Macao.

SWATOW.

In port on May 3rd, 1876.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination
Afonne	Valour	Fren. bk	417	Bradley & Co	
Andreas	Peters	Ger. bk	433	Dircks & Kruger	
Auguste	Thompson	Brit. sch	210	Dircks & Kruger	
Channel Queen	Lemfesty	Brit. sh	602	Dircks & Kruger	London
Clyde	Walkey	Brit. bk	562	Dircks & Kruger	Takao
Eaglet	Nicol	Brit. bk	391	E. Herton	
Gesine Brons	Stegmann	Ger. bk	430	Dircks & Kruger	
Mystery	Gibbs	Brit. bk	624	Bradley & Co	London
Norma	Runge	Ger. bk	349	Dircks & Kruger	
Rebecca	Bundgaard	Ger. bk	4 5	Dircks & Kruger	
Uranus	Berg	Nor. bk	486	Dircks & Kruger	Falmouth
Wilhelm	Johansen	Ger. bk	346	Dircks & Kruger	

AMOY.

In port on 1st May, 1876.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination
Anton Gunther	Kuhn	Ger. bk	480	Pasedag & Co	
Ceres	Findlay	Brit. bk	438	Boyd & Co	
Cito	Oberg	Ger. bk	276	Johnston & Co	Taiwanfoo
Constance Wilson	Spence	Brit. sch	178	Tait & Co	
Forget-me-not		Brit. bk	232	Boyd & Co	
Herman	Petersen	Ger. bg	211	H. A. Petersen & Co	Takow
Holstein	Kulper	Ger. sch	281	Pasedag & Co	Saigon
Leonore	Crighten	Brit. bg	257	Boyd & Co	
Lydia	Youngson	Brit. bk	376	Chinese	
Marie Helene	Warnkes	Ger. bk	324	H. A. Petersen & Co	Taiwanfoo
Onward	McLeace	Brit. sch	215	Boyd & Co	
Peter	Holm	Ger. bk	241	H. A. Petersen & Co	Bangkok
Sosterk		Nor. bk	259	Tait & Co	
Vesta		Amr. bg	300	Boyd & Co	

FOOCHOW.

In port on 30th April, 1876.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination
Chun Sheng	Broadley	Brit. str	62	Chinese	Shanghai
Cuba	Stabbell	Brit. bk	320	Arsenal	
Fu-shing	Cotton	Brit. str	62	Chinese	

SHANGHAI.

In port on 30th April, 1876.

The names of the numerous steamers, tugs small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination
Charley	Schultze	Brit. bk	359	Nils Moller	
Cutty Sark	Tiptaft	Brit. sh	921	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Ellen Browse	Beeching	Brit. bk	347	Wheelock & Co	
Gesiena	Mulder	Dut. sch	423	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Hedwig	Stromberg	Swed. bk	362	Nils Moller	
Rifleman	Bishop	Brit. bk	748	Heard & Co	
Rita	Fabie	Span. bk	550	Buchheister & Co	
Wm. Van Name	Watts	Amr. bk	466	Master	

YOKOHAMA.

In port on 26th April, 1876.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination
Alberta	Talbot	Brit. sch	280	F. Knobblauch	
Amanda	Horns	Ger. bk	225	F. Knobblauch	
Banda	Stelling	Brit. sh		Kniffler & Co	
Cleopatra	Duane	Amr. sh	1315	Kniffler & Co	
Erie	Sproule	Brit. sh	771	H. Allen	
Formosa	Uldemp	Ger. bk	445	H. Ahrens & Co	
Gaucho	Crighton	Brit. bk		E. C. Kirby & Co	
Iris	Taylor	Brit. sch	259	Smith, Baker & Co	
John Mackean	Jordan	Brit. sch	198	Walsh, Hall & Co	
Mary Jane	Crighton	Brit. sch	165	E. C. Kirby & Co	
Nettie Merryman	Master	Amr. bk	600	Order	
Rutio	Bergeland	Rus. bk	530	Order	
Timesa	Greed	Brit. bk	813	Wilkin & Robison	
Truth	Evans	Brit. bk	329	Order	
Velox		Ger. sch	223	Chinese	
Wallace	Macarmiq	Amr. bk	628	E. Fisher & Co	
Willie	Bodonoch	Ger. sch	270	F. Knobblauch	

MANILA.

In port on 24th April, 1876.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination
B. Aymar		Amr. bk	517	Order	
Carmen		Span. bk	200	Order	
Carricks		Brit. bk	961	Ker & Co	New York
Chinaman		Brit. bk	667	T. Hermann & Co	New York
Conchita		Span. bk	408	F. Reyes	
Eliza Shaw		Brit. bk	696	Order	
Emid		Brit. bk	496	Order	
Fanny Hare		Amr. bg	163	Order	
Gravina		Span. bk	246	Order	
Matie		Amr. bk	626	Order	
Northampton		Brit. sh	1146	Order	
Roodee		Brit. bk	1036	Inchausti & Co	
Sir Wm. Wallace		Brit. sh	967	Smith, Bell & Co	New York
Sooloo		Amr. sh	963	Ker & Co	Boston
Teresa		Span. bk	253	J. M. Tuason & Co	
Union		Span. bg	152	Order	
Victoria		Span. sh	1898	Order	
Whittie		Amr. sh	1296	Order	
Williard G. Paton		Amr. bk	518	Order	
Zohrab		Ger. bk	422	Peele, Hubbell & Co	

H.M.'s SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Audacious	double sc. frigate	14	800	Captain P. H. Colomb	Hongkong
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Shanghai
Curlew	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Chefoo
Dwarf	double sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. Hon. Dawson	Yokohama
Egeria	double sloop	4	120	Comdr. W. M. Castle	Hongkong
Fly	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. John Bruce	Singapore
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. A. E. Dupuis	Hongkong
Growler	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. W. Stewart	Tientsin
Hart	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. T. H. Royse	Hankow
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. H. Hippesley	Kiukiang
Juno	steam corvette	6	400	Jas. A. Poland	Hongkong
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Hongkong
Lapwing	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. Sir Wiseman,	Foochow
Lily	gunboat	—	—	Capt. Cochrane, [Bart	Singapore
Meanee	military hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Midge	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. H. G. Salmond	Kobe
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Captain A. Buller	Singapore
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Hongkong
Ringdove	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. Singleton	Singapore
Swinger	double sc. gun vl	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Belitho	Nagasaki
Sylvia	double sc. gun vl.	—	150	Captain St. John	Nagasaki
Thalia	steam corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Canton
Thistle	double sc. gun vl	4	120	Comdr. F. Stirling	Hongkong
Victor Emanuel	receiving ship	14	—	Commodr. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Vigilant	despatch vessel	2	250	Lieut. H. O. D. Ryder	Hongkong

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Ariadne	German cor.	1380	10	Kuhne
Hertha	German cor.	2200	19	Thurr
Kearsarge	Amr. corvette	1500	6	F. V. McNair

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